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SERIOUS FORGERY CHARGES.

SON OF WEALTHY MAN IN COURT.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD FATHER.

WING ON CASE ECHO.

Serious forgery charges are involved in the appearance at the Central Police Court this morning of Fok Chung-yuen, the son of a wealthy Hongkong man, who is accused of forging and uttering a deed of assignment in respect of property belonging to his father, Fok Kam-chuen, in favour of Messrs. Thomas Simmons and Co., and of conspiring with his younger brother, Fok Tat-pui, to defraud his father and/or the Bank of Canton, Limited, by means of the deed of assignment.

The prosecution is in the hands of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who mentioned that the figure involved is in the region of \$110,000.

Other charges are being preferred against Fok Chung-yuen by the Police in connection with the well-known Wing On forgery conspiracy. Two men were charged with Fok and sent to prison, but Fok jumped his bail of \$10,000, which was exalted.

Assigned In 1921.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. H. C. Macdonald, of Messrs. Denison, appeared for the defence. Mr. Bulmer, of Messrs. Hastings, Denison and Bowley, is watching the proceedings on behalf of an interested party.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in his opening, said that, in the main, the charges concerned a deed of assignment executed on February 2, 1921, the circumstances of which would be outlined by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

The prisoner, Fok Chung-yuen, was the second son of a local merchant, named Fok Kam-chuen, who for many years traded in Hillier Street under the name of the Fook Lee Company, dealers in hard ware.

In 1916, owing to his advancing age, Fok Kam-chuen, the father, decided to hand over the management of the firm to his son, and for that purpose gave him power of attorney. With the profits of the business the old man from time to time had acquired leasehold property in Hongkong and, prior to the date when the management of the Fook Lee was turned over to his son, was the owner of six lots.

Entrusted With Deeds.

The properties included godowns at No. 30, Hillier Street and No. 20 Square Street, which were acquired some years back and the deeds in respect of these were entrusted by the old man to the prisoner for safe-keeping. The deeds of other properties which Counsel would, hereafter, refer to as the Hillier Street lot, because they comprised five houses all situated in the same locality, were at the time of the transfer of the management, under mortgage to the Asia Banking Corporation for \$37,000.

In 1919, when the Fook Lee firm was still in existence, the prisoner, with a younger brother named Fok Tat-pui, broke into a new business. They embarked on an imports and exports business, which functioned from an office in York Building, under the name of Fook Lee and Company. Of that firm, the two brothers were the only partners, and the father had no interest in it whatever.

There existed in the same building another firm named Thomas W. Simmons and Company which was possibly a branch of a firm in California. The respective business offices were separated merely by a partition.

The manager of Thomas W. Simmons and Company was a man named Burdin, of whom more would be heard as the case proceeded.

(Continued on Page 10.)

AID FOR HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

MUST APPARENTLY WAIT TILL CHINA IMPROVES.

COMMONS DISCUSSION.

London, July 16. The impetuosity of the University of Hongkong, following the issue of the Colonial Office memorandum which deplored the impossibility of maintaining much less of developing into a Faculty, the School of Chinese Studies established at the Hongkong University unless financial assistance is forthcoming from other sources, was again brought to the attention of the House of Commons today.

The Colonial Secretary was asked if a grant could not be made to the University from the Boxer Indemnity Fund, and Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary, replying said the University authorities should submit their claim for a grant under the China Indemnity Act of 1925 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees as soon as the Board was established.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne (Cons.) asked if there was any likelihood of this Board being appointed.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that it would be most difficult to spend any of the money available in the Boxer Fund while present conditions in China lasted.—*Reuter.*

POLICE FIRE ON INDIAN RIOTERS.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT JUTE MILLS.

Calcutta, July 16.

A serious clash between Police and rioters is reported from Port Glasgow, about twenty miles from Calcutta, where 23 mill-hands have been seriously injured, four of the ring-leaders placed under arrest, and a number of police hurt as the result of rioting at the jute mills. The trouble is alleged to have been due to the dismissal of four of the mill-hands. Their friends gathered and rushed the main office building.

The Police were hurriedly summoned and eventually after trying to quieten the rioters by specific means, were obliged to fire on the mob.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIAN AIRMAN NOW SAFE.

ARCTIC RESCUER PICKED UP AT CAPE PLATEN.

Moscow, July 16.

The pleasing news has been received by wireless from the icebreaker "Krasin" that Captain Tchukovsky and his four companions, who were wrecked near Cape Platen after the reconnaissance flight in which Major Zuppi and Major Mariano were sighted, have been picked up.

They were reached by the "Krasin" at about ten o'clock last night and are to-day repairing their plane, preparatory to searches for Alessandri and his six companions, the only members of the "Italia" party still unaccounted for.—*Reuter.*

SPANISH OIL SEIZURE SURPRISE.

AMERICAN FIRM SEEKING MONOPOLY.

New York, July 16.

The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company and the Atlantic Refining Company are reported to be negotiating for the management of the Spanish oil monopoly on a long-term contract for the supply of refined oils in the Spanish market.

The British, French and American Governments have recently protested to the Spanish Government against the seizure, without compensation, of foreign oil establishments in Spain.—*Reuter.*

ITALIAN EX-PREMIER DIES.

Rome, July 17.

The death has occurred of Signor Giolitti, former Premier of the Italian Government.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE TREATY WITH CHINA.

BUSINESS MEN ADOPT STRONG LINE.

REFUSE TO ACCEPT DECISION OF EXPIRATION.

NANKING TO GO SLOW.

Osaka, July 17. A large conference of business men, representing the Chambers of Commerce of Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, and Kyoto, and other influential business organisations of these important centres, had been in progress at Osaka, and has passed a resolution refusing to accept the interpretation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce that it expires on July 20th.

The Conference insists that the Treaty will remain in force under Article 26, and the resolution passed says that if the Nationalist Government proposes a revision of the Treaty, Japan is willing to negotiate.

The resolution, however, makes it clear that the abolition of extraterritoriality and the grant of tariff autonomy must be accompanied by easy stages with a view to the safety of foreign life and property, the protection of foreign enterprises, and international trade, which are not yet ensured.—*Reuter.*

Japan Evacuating Shantung.

Tientsin, July 17.

The evacuation of Japanese troops on a large scale has begun, and 5,700 troops, with 1,000 horses and considerable war material, embarked for Japan yesterday morning.—*Reuter.*

Three Replies.

Shanghai, July 17. It is reported that the Nationalist Foreign Minister has received identical replies from the Danish, Italian and French Ministers in Peking with reference to the statement recently issued regarding expired treaties.

The Replies, it is understood, agree to the negotiation of new Treaties with their Governments, but request an extension of the present Treaties until the question of all the Treaties can be gone into thoroughly.

Fengtien Peace Proposals.

Shanghai, July 17.

A message from Nanking says that it is understood the Fengtien peace delegates have left Peking for Mukden carrying a request from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to the Fengtien leaders to hand down the first barrel of oil and to hold the Nationalist standard.

The Nanking Government expects that the Nationalist fleet will be flying over Manchuria by the end of the month.—*Reuter.*

Sinkiang Government.

Shanghai, July 17.

It was decided at a regular meeting of the Nanking Government yesterday to send a telegram to Mr. Chin Shiu-jea, Civil Governor of Sinkiang instructing him to temporarily take charge of the administration of that province, following the assassination of General Yang Tingsin, the Military Governor.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

Feng Walks Out.

Shanghai, July 16.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was not present at a banquet given by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek on Saturday in honour of Marshal Li Chai-sum and the opinion was generally expressed that Feng did not wish to meet the Fengtien delegates, who were also invited.

On Sunday morning, however, it was discovered that Feng Yu-hsiang left Peking on Saturday night for Paoiating.

The move was totally unexpected and no one was at the station to see him off.

It is said that the "Christian General" will proceed to Sinkiang from Paoiating, and will there await Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, the party going to Nanking later to attend the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang.

Since it is reported that the conference in Peking have proved satisfactory to all leaders, in every respect it is difficult to find an explanation for Marshal Feng's hurried and unannounced exit from Peking.

Shanghai, July 16.

The Likin Abolition Committee

DRUG SEIZURES IN LONDON.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC ENTIRELY BY FOREIGNERS.

BRITAIN A PARAGON?

London, July 16.

The British Government's annual report to the League of Nations in regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs during 1927 shows that no information has been received that any firm in Great Britain has engaged in the smuggling of drugs, while it is a fact that no seizures of drugs of British manufacture were reported during the year.

In addition to drug seizures of other national origin made in Great Britain, many seizures are reported from India, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong.

The British Government had already communicated information in this connexion and other information in regard to illicit traffic.

BIG SHANGHAI POLICE CLAIM.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett Sued for Tls. 50,000 Damages.

SEQUEL TO LETTER.

Shanghai, July 17.

In His Majesty's Supreme Court for China this morning, a case opened in which Mr. William Beatty, former Assistant Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is suing Captain E. I. M. Barrett, the Commissioner of Police, and the well-known Interport cricketer, for Tls. 50,000 damages.

The claim is based upon a letter written by Captain Barrett to Mr. S. M. Edwards, the Secretary of the Municipal Council, which Mr. Beatty alleges resulted in the Council refusing to renew his contract.—*Reuter.*

to the League, and also to any Governments whose territories appeared to be concerned in any illicit transaction discovered.

Much valuable information has been received from other Governments under the arrangements for a direct inter-change.

The report mentions that two important seizures of cocaine have already been made in London this year. The first concerned a large consignment of cocaine of Japanese manufacture which was smuggled in by a Lascar on a vessel from the Far East.

The other seizure was of cocaine of German manufacture, exported from Germany to a firm in Lithuania and smuggled from Lithuania by a Lithuanian residing in London.—*Reuter.*

has sent invitations to all Provinces requesting that delegates be sent to Nanking to attend a Likin Abolition Conference.

Tuan Chi-jui.

Shanghai, July 16.

Mr. Tuan Chi-jui, formerly an influential Peking political leader and, at one time Provisional, Chief Executive in Peking, is residing in Tientsin, despite warnings of Nationalist friends who suggest that the Government may at any moment issue a warrant for his arrest on the ground that the Anfu Party has always displayed strong opposition to the Nationalist movement.

Most of the Anfu clique have left for Dairen while it is stated that the residence of Mr. Tuan Chi-jui has been under Police surveillance.

Tuan Chi-jui is quoted as having said he does not intend to shift from Tientsin whatever the attitude of the Nationalist Government.

The Northern Remnants.

Peking, July 16.

The militarists have decided that Pol Chung-hai shall suppress the Chihli-Shantung remnants between Luanchow and Shanhaikuan, and Fang Chen-wa those in the Jehol area.—*Reuter.*

UNIVERSAL PEACE PROPOSALS.

FURTHER BICKERING IN COMMONS.

FRENCH QUITE PREPARED TO SIGN AT ONCE.

NOT ENTIRELY RIGHT.

Paris, July 16.

Though the view is expressed that the American proposals for the multilateral anti-war treaty gives a wider scope than fits in entirely with the French views, the text of the French Reply to Mr. Kellogg's Note, published to-day, states that France will be happy to see the proposed treaty negotiated.

The proposals submitted by Mr. Kellogg accord to France her obligations under existing treaties, to which she is compelled to adhere, and, therefore, the French Government is quite prepared to sign forthwith the proposed Treaty.

It is, however, pointed out that the proposal that the signatories to the Treaty of Locarno should sign neutrality treaties which will be open to other States gives the proposed Pact a wider scope than fits in entirely with French views.

French Contentions.

The French Reply expresses gratification at the explanations appended to the American proposals by which the American Government recognises the French Government's contention that the Treaty can in no way restrict or compromise the right of self-defence of any nation against attack or against invasion, each nation being the sole judge of whether the circumstances warrant recourse to defensive warfare.—*Reuter.*

British "Procrastination."

London, July 16.

The British Government were again attacked in the House of Commons to-day for alleged procrastination in regard to Mr. Kellogg's renunciation of war proposals.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked whether the Dominions replies had been received, and invited to state the methods of communication.

Sir Austen said that replies had not been received from all Dominions Governments as regards the proposals, and added that communications between His Majesty's Government and the Dominions Governments in connexion with the Treaty were being made by cable.

Reply To-morrow?

The Foreign Secretary also stated that he hoped to be in a position to hand the British Reply to the United States Charge D'Affaires in London on July 18th.

Asked if the Dominions replies would be published, Sir Austen said that doubtless the replies of the Dominions Government and the Indian Government would be published by those Governments in due course.

Dominions Claim to Notice.

Why, asked a member, is it possible for the French and German Governments to make up their minds on this most important matter so much sooner than the British Government?

Sir Austen pointed out that His Majesty's Government had already made up their minds, but it was necessary to communicate with the Dominions before replying.—*Reuter.*

Irish Acceptance.

Dublin, July 16.

The Irish Free State Government has handed a Note to the United States Minister to Dublin, in which the proposals for a Treaty for the outlawing of war are unreservedly accepted.—*Reuter.*

SAVIDGE ARREST EVIDENCE.

PERJURY PROCEEDINGS NOT JUSTIFIED.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

London, July 16.

Arising out of the inquiry into the interrogation of Miss Irene Savidge, the Home Secretary was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether it was proposed to institute proceedings for perjury against the two police constables who arrested Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Miss Savidge in Hyde Park.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, replying, said that Sir Archibald Bodkin, the Director of Prosecutions, had advised him as Home Secretary that there was no justification for prosecution of the officers concerned. Sir William had agreed to Sir Archibald Bodkin's view.

In reply to another question, Sir William said that as prosecution was not justified no question of a disciplinary inquiry could arise. The Home Secretary told the House that he had informed Sir William Horwood, the Commissioner of Police, that in his opinion the action of these officers in the Savidge Case should not be regarded as in any way reflecting to their discredit.—*Reuter.*

CRIMINAL SESSIONS CALENDAR.

PIRACY IN HARBOUR RECALLED.

There are four cases, involving six prisoners, to be dealt with at this month's Criminal Sessions, which open at the Supreme Court to-morrow morning.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, Au Shiu will be tried for robbery in connexion with the affair on board the steam launch Wo Fat Shing on October 12, last year. It will be recalled that this launch, owned by the Wo Fat Shing Firm, was pirated in a sensational manner in the harbour on the evening of October 12, the crew being subdued with firearms and locked in a cabin. The robbers beached the boat at North Point and escaped with their loot. Au Shiu is charged with the robbery of 600 taels of gold (the property of the partners of the Wo Fat Shing Firm), and with various other articles, including a watch, keys, and money.

Before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Jacks, there are three cases of robbery by two or more. Lai Tak and Man Yun, alias Cheung Yiu, are to be charged in connexion with a robbery at Yaumati on May 20; To Man and Lo Lau will be tried for robbing a woman at Kowloon City Road on June 20, while Tsang Yu and Tsui Chiu will appear on a charge arising out of a robbery committed at Gascoigne Road, near King's Park, Kowloon, on June 16.

TYPHOON WEATHER.

REPORTS BY INCOMING STEAMERS.

Ships arriving this morning all report heavy weather and typhoon conditions on the voyage from the South, but no damage has been sustained by those vessels which were nearest the centre of the blow.

The S.S. Telemachus, from Saigon, had reached a point within 140 miles of Hongkong on Friday evening, when a falling glass warned Captain Hall of the possibility of dirty weather.

Charting the position without radio warning of the direction in which the disturbance was travelling, the master used his sea sense and turned away from the track. Although the weather remained somewhat dirty, the Telemachus never at any time suffered the full force of the blow, although her change of course cost 48 hours loss of time.

FINE TO CLOUDY.

The Royal Observatory reports that the Northern depression is general to the North of Japan. A depression remains over Tongking.

The forecast till noon to-morrow is:—East or variable winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

TEMPORARY SCHEME EXPLAINED.

TO COST ABOUT \$30,000 PER MONTH.

MR. BRAGA'S APPEAL.

As briefly announced elsewhere in this issue, the Hongkong Government has, with the unanimous approval of the Unofficial members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, brought into force, as from the 1st of July, a new exchange compensation table affecting the salaries of all Government servants ordinarily recruited in Great Britain.

In order to gather a clearer idea of the effect of this latest change, a *Telegraph* representative has to-day made enquiries, with the result that it is possible to make the following explanation:

In the year 1920, the salaries of all officers recruited at Home were put upon a sterling basis, and later in the year, owing to high exchange value at which the dollar stood, the Government brought in an exchange compensation scheme whereby \$12 to the £ sterling was paid when the dollar was at a rate below 2/6d.

Effect of Slump.

In recent years the exchange value of the dollar has been consistently below 2/6d, and therefore the effect has been that all salaries of the officers concerned have been paid in local dollars at the rate of 12 to the £. In the autumn of 1926, however, the rate of the dollar slumped down to about 1/10d, and it was felt that married men, with families at Home, should have some compensation for the extra cost of the remittances they had to send. As a consequence, a privilege rate of remittance was allowed as a temporary measure, this to apply only to married officers whose families were actually in Great Britain. This has been the scheme in force up till now, but the Secretary of State has now approved of a recommendation whereby this scheme is to be discontinued and a general extension of the compensation table is to be brought into force.

Whole Question to be Investigated.

This, however, is only a temporary expedient, pending the appointment and Report of a Commission to investigate the whole question of the salaries of Government servants. The question of appointing this Commission is now being considered by the Secretary of State.

The extension of the compensation table now brought into force applies to all Government servants ordinarily recruited at Home, irrespective of whether they have families at Home or not. The privilege remittance scheme is automatically withdrawn.

At the present time, with the exchange rate of the dollar standing between 2/- and 2/1d, married officers will get an increase of 12 per cent, and single officers will get an increase of six per cent.

Some Examples.

To give a concrete example: Supposing a married officer's salary is \$600 per year, he received before July 1st, \$600 per month, and he will now receive \$672 per month. A single officer with a similar salary will now receive \$636 per month.

Should the dollar go to between 1/11d. and 2/-, married officers will receive a 14 per cent. increase, and single officers a seven per cent. increase.

Should the dollar go to between 1/10d. and 1/11d., the increases will be 16 per cent. and eight per cent. respectively, while if the dollar goes below 1/10d. the rates of increase will be 18 per cent. and nine per cent. respectively.

On the other hand, when the dollar rises above its present sterling value the percentage increases are lessened, as set out in—

(Continued on Page 14.)

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PHILIPPINES LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO NEW HOUSE.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

At Manila yesterday the new Governor General, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, delivered to the Eighth Philippine Legislature his annual message.

His Excellency reviewed the economic development of the islands and referred to their general condition as reasonably prosperous.

The development of the new civilisation upon western lines was also touched upon, but there was no reference to political problems such as the Independence issue.

The following text of the message is issued through Reuter.

It is my privilege and pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome to Manila. My first duty is the pleasant one of expressing my desire and hope that we shall have the most sympathetic mutual co-operation in the common task of government which is imposed upon us and of making to yourself and the other members of the executive branch of the Government, a sincere tender of such co-operation. The fact that the Legislature and the Governor-General approach each other for this co-operation, from two different sources of appointment situated in widely separate lands, is due to no faulty accident of our Organic Law. On the contrary, it is merely indicative of the true character and complexity of the problem which these two branches of our Government must execute in co-operation with each other; namely, the problem of achieving here in the Orient, with the friendly assistance of Occidental America, a new political, industrial, and social civilization of a kind different and better than any of the governments or civilizations by which the Philippines are surrounded or have been accustomed to in the past.

The year that has passed since the opening of the last legislative session has been unusually quiet and prosperous one to the great body of the Philippine people. Generally speaking, public order has been excellent and health conditions good with a notable freedom from epidemic diseases. No floods, typhoons, or similar natural disasters, have reached the magnitude of those frequently experienced in previous years. The country has passed through a general election with most commendable freedom from disorder, although the department in charge of the supervision of that election has reported to me a growing and dangerous increase in the corrupt use of money at the polls.

General Conditions. The general condition of the country is reasonably prosperous and the financial condition of the Government at the close of the fiscal year was very good. Thanks to the efforts of preceding administrations, aided by previous legislatures, the currency is now amply secured and the payment of the bonded indebtedness at its maturity is provided for by adequate sinking funds. In 1927, the revenues exceeded the expenditures of government by over three million pesos, and the balance sheet of the Government shows a surplus over all commitments of about seven million pesos. It must not be forgotten, however, that while the ordinary expenses of government increased last year by about five million pesos, and will necessarily continue to increase hereafter with the growth of population and of governmental activities in the islands, the revenues for some years have been substantially stationary and the surplus in the Treasury has, therefore, decreased and is necessarily decreasing.

The provincial and municipal governments report an increase in the assessed value of property and an improvement in the collection of taxes. The total trade of the islands showed in 1927 an increase of over thirty million pesos over 1926. The area planted to most of our leading crops was larger than ever before recorded, the increase in the production of rice being particularly encouraging.

Economic Developments. In my inaugural address I attempted to point out the importance of a greater economic development of these islands and the necessity of encouraging the entry of American capital for that purpose. I believe that problem is the fundamental problem of the Philippine Islands to-day, underlying nearly all other problems, and it is the subject to which I now wish to direct the principal attention of your honorable body.

Many years ago the Filipino people turned their faces from the Orient towards the West and accepted a Western civilization. With the progress of time, their tastes have become more firmly set upon the ideals of the Occident. Not only in their material surroundings are they grasping after and becoming dependent upon the comforts and advantages peculiar to a Western civilization, but in their political ideals and in their education they are vigorously cultivating a mental aptitude and desire for such advantages. The improved roads and motorbuses which transport your people from province to province with an ease and rapidity undreamed of a few years ago are no more significant of this change than are the political and educational activities, the elections, the schools and universities, the libraries and museums, and the other centres of government, education, recreation, and culture which are scattered throughout your land to-day. The Filipino people to-day constitute a community in the Orient filled with eager Western desires and hunger for the mental and material good things of this life, but are held back from a gratification of this desire by their failure thus far to achieve all of the mechanical and economic progress by which alone such desires can be gratified.

Natural Wealth. At the same time, the Philippine Islands contain a wealth of natural resources which, under proper development, could be made to satisfy these unfulfilled desires of their people. These great resources have been left virtually untouched. In spite of this demand for material comfort, it is pointed out by experts that great masses of our population are to-day undernourished from lack of a proper food supply and suffer greatly from diseases arising from lack of nutrition like tuberculosis and beriberi; that they are scourged by other diseases, epidemic and otherwise, arising from preventable causes; and that all of this could be controlled or eliminated if their Government only had that money to expend.

We find a similar situation in respect to the functions of government which touch the social, political, and intellectual activities of the people. The present wealth of the islands will not support the taxation necessary to carry out by the Government the undertakings in his province, such as the construction of necessary roads and bridges, the establishment of better hospitals, public buildings and schools, additional courses of education, and other activities of a highly beneficial character to his constituents, which cannot be undertaken owing to the limitations of the Budget. As one of the first steps toward such development, every effort should be made to encourage American capital to establish here the same cheap and efficient electrical service that has made America pre-eminent throughout the entire world.

Effect on Independence. Certain thoughtless critics have sought to arouse suspicion and enmity by saying that to invite the help of such capital would be to institute economic serfdom to America. It would be hard to conceive a more disastrous error. By exciting an unfounded fear, these critics would block the only avenue towards economic and therefore political, independence for these islands. The Philippine Islands to-day stand in much the same economic situation as the United States stood one hundred and fifty years ago. We in America were then possessors of the boundless resources of a great continent, but we were poor and lacked the means to develop those resources. We borrowed freely from Europe, including many countries with whose political institutions we had no sympathy and

even held in profound distrust. In America in economic serfdom to these countries to-day? She has developed her resources; she has paid back her debts; and to-day is not only independent of her former creditors, but is able to lend to and support them in their later troubles.

Again, these critics fear lest we shall mortgage the heritage of future Philippine generations. My own attitude on such a proposition should be well-known, for as Secretary of War, in America, I was one of the pioneers in the movement for the conservation of our natural resources, including particularly water power. No measure calculated to waste or squander such resources will ever knowingly be favoured or approved by me. But conservation does not mean the indefinite looking up of resources; it means their wise use for the welfare and happiness of the people. At the present rate with which the agricultural land of these islands is being distributed among their people, it will be four hundred years before that great asset, that great guardian of a people's stability, is fully put to use. This is not conservation; this is waste. Idle land does not minister to the welfare of a people; while land wisely distributed and wisely used is a most valuable instrument to lead them into habits of thrift and patriotism and into conditions of comfort and individual independence. There is thus pressing upon us the two-fold problem: first, to eliminate the delays in the distribution of our land among the people and to establish upon that land a great home-making and home-loving population holding clear and undisputed titles to their land; then, secondly, by a wise encouragement of capital, to provide the necessary central and other institutions which will ensure the prosperity and independence of these small farmers by assisting in the production and marketing of their crops.

Has Learned Lesson.

I believe that American capital has learned the unwisdom and the danger of attempting unfairly to exploit the land in which it enters. I believe that it is ready to come here, and it certainly will be permitted to come here only upon terms of fairness with respect to the treatment of its Filipino partners and its Filipino labour. What capital demands, and what it has a right to expect, is safety of investment and the certainty of fair treatment under the law of the country, where the investment is made. The greater that safety and certainty, the more cheaply can capital be obtained. High rates of interest are demanded only where the hazard is great. Capital will not rely upon the chances of favours or discretionary benefits; it demands equality and safety before the law. I therefore, recommend that your honorable body institute a thorough revision of your laws governing the creation of corporations and the regulation of their activities, including the control over their public utilities and including a wise and conservative revision of your land laws, as well as of all the laws under which capital comes into contact with government, so that these laws be so revised as to bring them up to a parity with the modern legislation of other advanced countries, so as to insure the people who are willing to lend money to you that the enterprise in which they invest will be fairly, justly, and equitably treated by your public officials and that the title of the securities which the investors receive in exchange for their money will be sound and safe.

Communication and Transport.

I wish to call your attention to two subjects intimately connected with this matter of our economic development, in both of which I believe there is great need of improvement and reform. One is the subject of long-distance electrical communication, whether by telegraph, telephone, or radio, and the other is the subject of interisland transportation. Quick and easy communication are the two pillars upon which the development of commerce principally rests. In these islands we have neither. To-day both our telegraphs and our shipping are in the hands of artificial monopolies—the former a monopoly enjoyed by the Government; the latter monopolies fostered in favoured individuals or firms by restrictive legislation. I do not criticise the wisdom of the policy which has sought by this legislation to encourage the development of a Philippine merchant marine in the hands of Filipinos and Americans. But all artificial monopolies such as these must be constantly and carefully watched lest other and broader public interests suffer in consequence. Here, in the case of both these systems, I believe that it is clear that serious evils exist and that today Philippine trade and commerce are being Philippine travellers jeo-

pardized to an extent which much more than offsets the benefits now being derived from these monopolies. Long-Distance Electrical Communication. I submit for your consideration the report of a special committee which I designated to investigate the subject of the telegraph service rendered by the Bureau of Posts between the principal business centre of the islands—Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Davao and Zamboanga. The delays and the irregularities occurring in that service would be unbelievable if they were not familiar to every person having occasion to rely upon it.

I do not criticize individuals but a system, nor am I oblivious of the fact that under our present system of government telegraphs we have obtained a telegraphic service to remote points of the islands where a commercial service by private corporations would not be self-supporting. But I believe that no economic fact is better established in the world to-day than the fact that, taken by and large, government operation of such electrical utilities is far less efficient than private operation thereof. To retain such an important service as that between Manila and Cebu and Iloilo in the Bureau of Posts simply to produce a better government balance sheet for that Bureau at the cost by so doing of throttling trade and commerce between those important cities, is penny wise and pound foolish.

Shipping Problem.

The people of these islands have learned the importance of improved transportation on land. There is no purpose for which they are more ready to expend their governmental revenues than for modern roads; and the rapid increase in public transportation on those roads within the past two or three years is one of the most striking features of development in the islands. And yet, with their population scattered among hundreds of islands connected with a narrow band of continental land, they have been singularly slow in insisting upon adequate and speedy communication by water. This subject received the earnest attention of the Acting Governor-General in his message to the final session of the last legislature, and a careful investigation of the subject was made by an advisory committee appointed by him, the report of which committee, unfortunately did not reach the Legislature until rather late in its session. I earnestly commend the report and recommendations of that committee to your attention.

This committee found that the existing tonnage engaged in interisland shipping is inadequate; that the ships are old, obsolete, unsanitary, ineffectively managed, and not suited to the needs of interisland transportation; that monopolistic conditions exist under the law which prevents free competition and retards the normal improvement of facilities; that numerous abuses and discriminations exist; and that adequate provision is not made for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. In short, they found that a condition exists in regard to transportation on the sea which is in shocking contrast to that which exists upon the land.

Port Development.

One of the evils pointed out in the report above-mentioned on interisland shipping is the restricted terminal facilities for the handling of the cargoes of such shipping in the City of Manila. At present these shipments are handled on the Pasig River, where inadequate wharfage exists and where the trucks delivering and removing freight from the vessels have such restricted approaches on shore that their necessary operation causes great obstruction to the traffic in the adjacent streets.

Plans have been proposed to former legislatures for the development of a new harbour north of the Pasig River which would furnish among other things ample and modern wharfage facilities for all interisland ships. Without expressing at present any opinion as to the various methods proposed for financing such an improvement, I think the project is one which has a vital and intimate bearing upon the commercial development of the islands and should receive the careful attention of the Legislature.

In this address I have necessarily only presented to you certain principal topics which I believe to merit your special attention. There are, of course, many other matters, most of which have been laid before you by my predecessors, which I deem to be important and also worthy of action. I shall, however, not enumerate them today but shall bring them to your attention specifically by messages in the near future.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Governor-General.

The Philippine Legislature
Manila, P.I.



THIS BONNY BOY WAS ONCE
VERY DELICATE AND WEAK.
BABY'S OWN TABLETS MADE
ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

No wonder Mr. Lu Tao Cheng, of An Cheng Hutung, West City, Peking, is a proud grand-father! Look what a fine little fellow his 2 year old grandson is!

"My grandchild, Pao Pao (which means 'the Precious one') was very delicate and weak," writes Mr. Lu, in his native Chinese. "When the little man was 6 months old he frequently got trouble with indigestion. We gave him physics, but all proved unsuccessful until Baby's Own Tablets were tried. These Tablets so greatly benefited him that now he is not only free of ailments, but stronger and healthier than ever before. The difference in the boy's health before and after the use of Baby's Own Tablets is indeed as great as heaven and earth. Many thanks!"

Baby's Own Tablets are easy to administer because pleasant in taste, and are guaranteed absolutely safe and harmless. They quickly allay teething pains, relieve colic, constipation, "wind," cool feverishness, expel worms, ease croup and colds. Of chemists everywhere, or post free 60 cents per vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



Torrid, depressing
days vanish
when you turn
the switch of a
**WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC FAN.**

REISS, MASSEY & Co., Ltd.
Sole Distributors
For Hongkong & South China

Westinghouse

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

Expert Masseuse
87, Queen's Road C, 2nd floor.

"Below par"

If you are run down
and far from well—
try **SCOTT'S
Emulsion.**

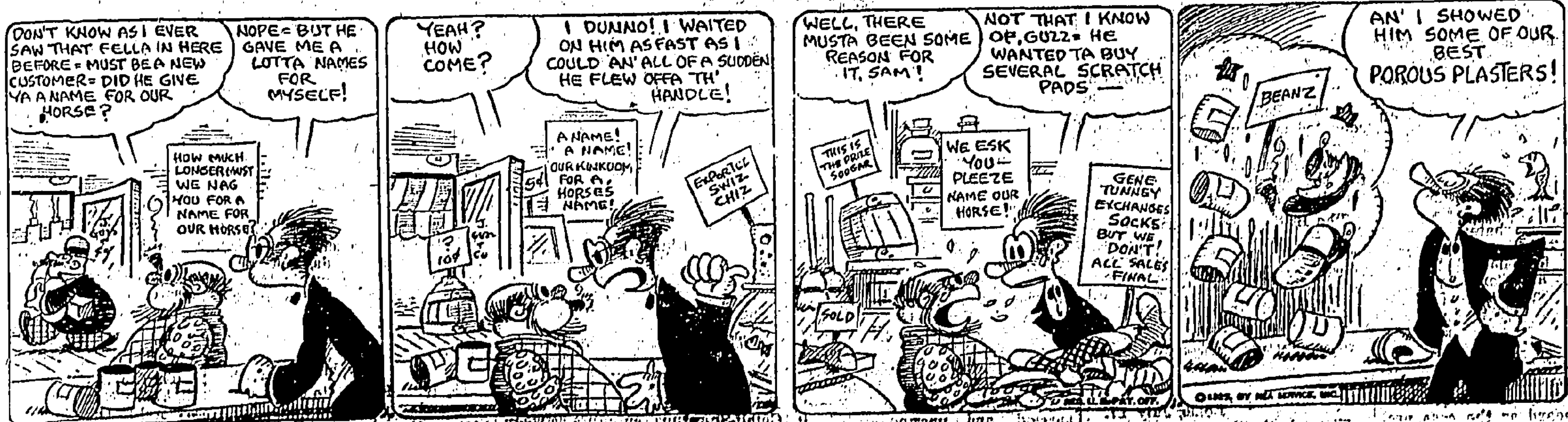
It builds up the body
heals the lungs and
tones up the system.
Ask for

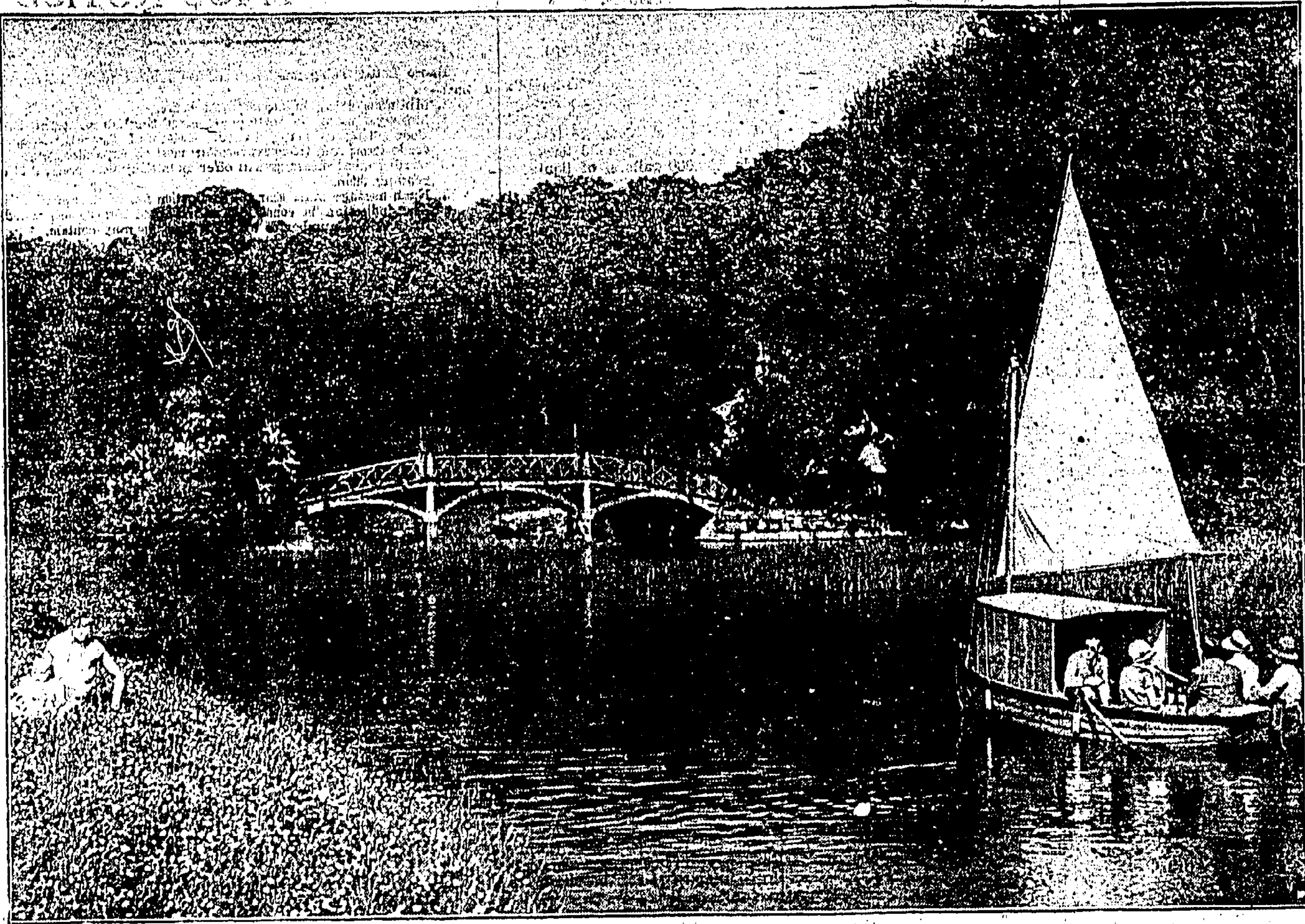
**SCOTT'S
Emulsion**
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM

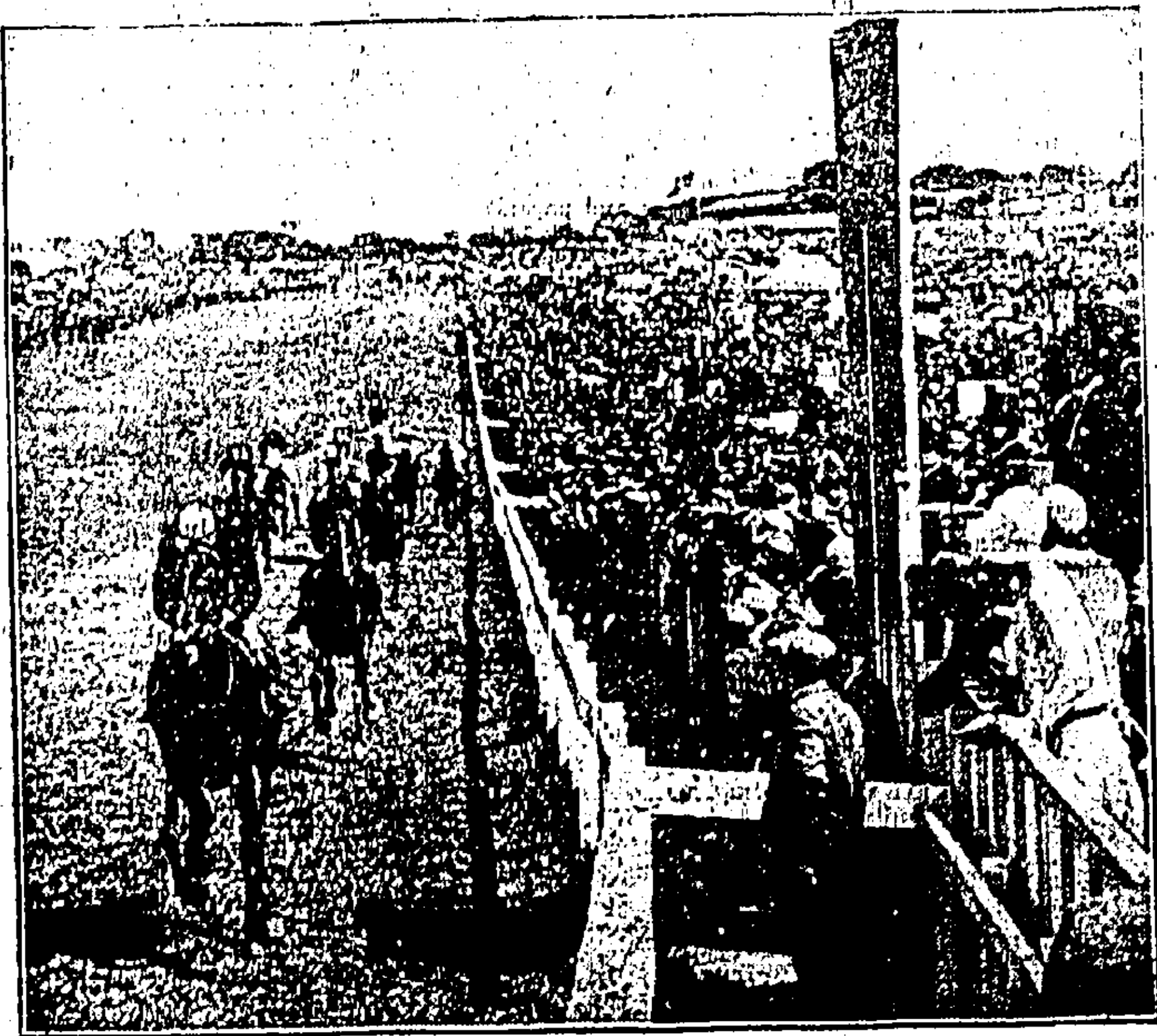
They Itch—And Now

By Small





A view taken on the upper reaches of the Thames by Nuneham Woods, above Abingdon. The river is unfailing in its attraction during fine weather spells, and all kinds of craft may be seen along its reaches. A branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has been formed to safeguard the beauties of the Thames Valley, which have been threatened in places by building schemes. (Times copyright).



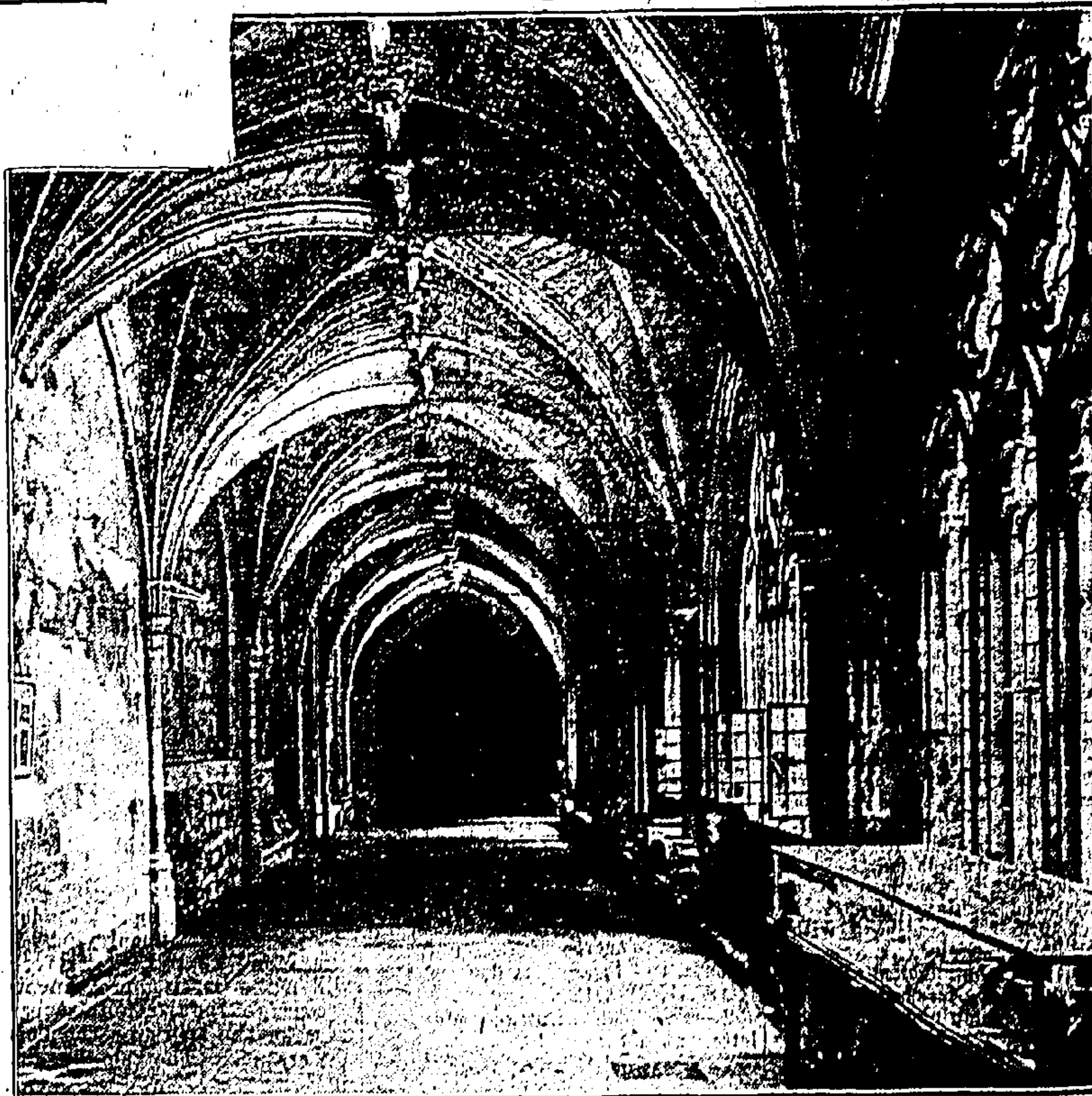
The finish of the Oaks at Epsom, showing Lord Derby's Toboggan beating the King's silly Scuttle, the favourite, by four lengths. Mr. Somerville Tattersall's Flegere was third. Scuttle started at evens. (Times copyright).



The procession passing the house in "The Progress of Queen Elizabeth at Ashridge," a pageant which was held at Ashridge Park, Hertfordshire, in aid of St. Dunstan's Sports camps and Irish ex-Service men. (Times copyright).



The life-size bronze reproduction of the Roman wolf presented to the City of London by Prince Spada Potenzi, the Governor, on behalf of Rome. It now stands in the Guildhall. (Times copyright).



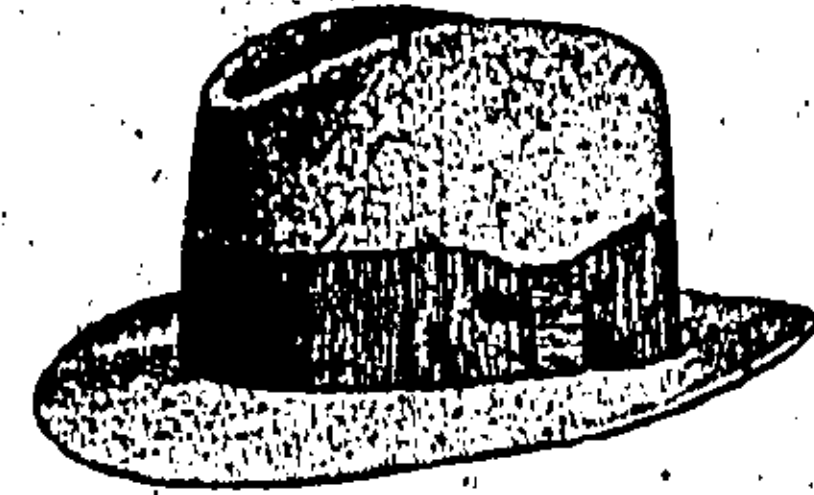
The restored East Walk of the Cloister of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which was recently opened by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. (Times copyright).



BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

All fur soft felt Hats in nice shades of Tan, Brown and Grey. Available with snap or roll curl brims.

Will keep their shape well and give really good service.



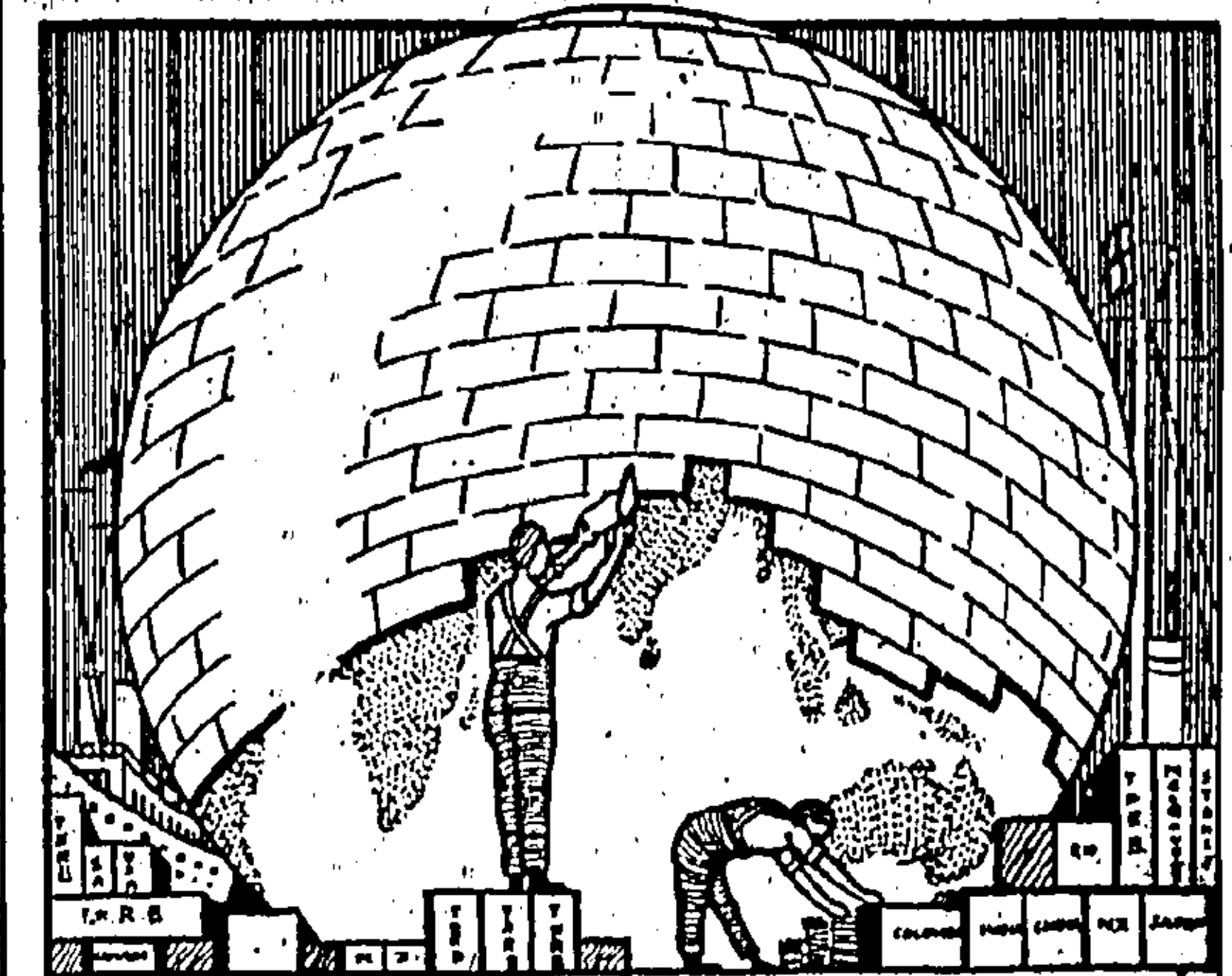
Priced from \$13.50 to \$17.50 in all sizes.

— LESS 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH. —

Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, DES VOEUX ROAD

BOOTE'S TILES
USED
ALL OVER THE WORLD



FLOOR TILES-MOSAICS-FAIENCE
WALL TILING TO SUIT ALL TYPES OF
BUILDINGS
LEADLESS WHITE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE
FIREPLACES NEAT DESIGNS & HARMONIOUS COLORS

SOLE AGENTS
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. HONG KONG.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHANDLERS

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE—CENTRAL No 1116

Wing Woo street
TEL Central 25

WHITEAWAYS

"VALET" Auto Strop SAFETY RAZOR.

EVER
FELT
VELVET?



You can't pass that mirror without marvelling. Fifty perfect shaves and the self same blade still as keen as ever on the job.

There's no secret; the "VALET" auto strop razor, the razor that strops its own blade without removal from the frame. Our "SHAVEEZI" set contains the essentials for a perfect "VALET" shave. Razor, strop, and blade in leatherette case.

Our Price \$1.50 Complete

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company, Limited.

Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The
Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid).
The following replies are awaiting collection:—
295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315
344, 363, 371, 374, 376, 381
385, 387.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms. Also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

LOST.

LOST.—On July 12th, Abelian Wolfhound, wearing collar marked D. J. Valentine G.C.H. Reward given to finder by R. K. Valentine, Bodwell and Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1927 T. T. Triumph electrically equipped, very small mileage, perfect condition. \$475. Write Box No. 339, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Harley Davidson and side car, 1926 Model, small mileage, excellent condition, \$450. Apply Box No. 389, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 4, Cupbay Building, Ground floor, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Kayamally and Co.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—European Flats Nos. 41 and 43, Kennedy Road. Apply Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 164, Praya East. Phone C.547.

GRAND TATTOO

Emblem Competition

AN EXHIBITION

of designs submitted for this Competition will be held at the Nava and Military Y.M.C.A. CITY HALL

Tuesday, 17th & Wednesday, 18th July.

from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission Free.

ARE YOU SICK? Why Continue To Suffer. Get The Poo On Chinese Herbs and Get Well. Constipation, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Typhoid Fever, Nervousness, and Diabetes. Yee Poo Lun, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, Entrance 65, Queen's Road Central, Tel. C. 5009.

New Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

The SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 7821 for TWENTY-TWO (22) SHARES Numbered 69,158/69,179 in the above Company and standing in the name of LO KWONG YU having been reported LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is produced within One Month from the date hereof, it will hereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued.

F. H. CRAPNELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1928.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June 1928, will be payable on Thursday, 2nd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be "CLOSED" from SATURDAY the 21st July to WEDNESDAY the 1st August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1928.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of \$3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1928, at rate of 2/3/8 per Dollar.

THE DIVIDEND will be payable on and after Tuesday, 7th August 1928, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Monday 23rd July to Saturday 4th August 1928, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,
A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July 1928.

"THE PEAK FLATS"

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation in JULY.

Five-Roomed FLATS and Six-Roomed FLATS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

QUEEN'S



CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

6, DUDDELL STREET, AND 2A, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Auction of Household and Office Furniture and Sundry goods every TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street. Tel: C.4653, 6, Duddell Street, C.6321, 2A, D'Aguiar Street.

EXPERT MASSEUR.

Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness and all kinds of chronic ailments.

Madame H. MORITA. Madame E. AKAJI. 4, On Lan Street. Telephone No. C.4395

Lammet's Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY, the 17th July, 1928, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

At No. 403, The Peak (Severn Road),

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Monday, the 16th July, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m.

At No. 14, Granville Road (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Wednesday, the 18th July, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 94, Nathan Road, First Floor, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Thursday, the 19th July, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 13, 1928.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship,

"ANDRE LEBON"

Bringing Cargo from MARSEILLES,

&c., also cargo from COGNAC,

BORDEAUX, &c. as "TETUAN"

and ex. "MEINAM"

Consignees are hereby informed that

their goods with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables are

being landed and stored into the

Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-

loon, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me

on or before the Thursday the 26th

July, 1928, or they will not be re-

cognized.

Damaged packages will be examined

by the Company's Surveyor Messrs.

Goddard and Douglas in the presence

of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on

Monday, the 23rd July, 1928.

No fire insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,

Hongkong, 17th July, 1928.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

And

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel,

"NINGCHOW"

From UNITED KINGDOM via

SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that the cargo will

be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kow-

loon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk

and subject to terms and conditions

of storage at Holt's Wharf. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown on and after 18th July.

Optional cargo will not be landed

here, unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival, but carried

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1285 sa.
Chartered Bank, \$221 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$38 n.
P. and O., \$97 n.
East Asia, \$75 n.

Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$620 n.
Union Ins., \$341 b.
North China, Ins., Tls. 1457 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$2 50 a.
China Fire, \$235 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$7234 n.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$361 a.
H. K. Steamboats, \$271 a.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 n.
Indo-China, (Dof.) \$70 b.
Shell Trans., 100/- n.
Union Waterboats, \$201 b.

Mining.

Benguets, \$11 b.
Kallans, 69/- n.
Langkats, Tls. 12.20 n.
S'hai Exploration, Tls. 2.45 b.
Rauba, \$41 b.
Tronohs, 17/6 n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1361 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$40 b.
China Providents, \$5.10 b.
Hongkongs, Tls. 156 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 1074 sa.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 8.85 b.
Oriental, Tls. 2.50 n.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 514 (old) n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$8.80 b.
H. K. Lands, \$661 b.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 138 b.
Humphreys, \$14 b.
Realities, \$8 n.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$25 a.
Peak Trams, (old) \$13 b.
Star Ferries, \$644 b.
China Lights, (Old) \$11.05 a.
H. K. Electric, \$491 a.
Macao Electric, \$267 b.
Telephones, \$5.90 b.
China Buses, Tls. 10.60 sa.
Singapore Tractors, 11/3 n.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$2.25 a.
Malabona, \$241 n.
Canton Ices, \$3.70 b.
Cements (Comb) \$9.35 a.
Ropes (Old) \$61, sa.
United Asbestos \$9 a.

Stores &c.

Dairy Farms, \$21.90 b.
Watsons, \$14 a.
Dur A. Wing, 50 n.
Lane Crawford, \$2.75 a.
Mackintosh, \$20 n.
Sincoras, \$9.50 n.
Wm. Powells, \$3 b.
Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$30 a.
Constructions, \$11 n.
B'quo Ind. G. Bonds, 66% b.
H. K. G. Loan, 51%

LETTER GOLF.

Here seems like an excellent chance to beat par on the letter golf course. Can you go from GOLF to CLUB in less than eight strokes?

G	O	L	F
C	L	U	B

1.—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.
2.—You can change only one letter at a time.
3.—You must have a complete word of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations do not count.
4.—The order of letters cannot be changed.
One solution is printed on another page of this issue.

INTERESTING HAWAII ITEMS.

HUGE STEEL PINEAPPLE.

Honolulu, June 25.—The world's largest pineapple has been located here.

It is 64 feet high, 24 feet in diameter and weighs 36 tons. It holds 100,000 gallons of liquid.

The pineapple is made of steel and has just been constructed as a water tank for the canning plant of James Dole's Hawaiian Pineapple Co. The giant fruit is erected on a steel frame that towers 80 feet above the factory and is visible from all parts of Honolulu and to passengers on ships arriving in the harbour.

An application for a patent on the structure, which is painted to give detailed resemblance to the fruit, has been forwarded to Washington by the pineapple company.

Pineapples have become a symbol of these islands and also of Hawaiian hospitality, as they are the principal gift of the "hoku-pu," native ceremony of welcome. For these reasons, the world's largest pineapple will stand as a welcoming tower for incoming steamers.

The pineapple crest has been reconstructed on the tower in the form of a 6-ton steel topping.

The huge pineapple is used solely as the principal source of supply for the plant's automatic sprinkler system. The bottom of the fruit is 135 feet above ground. Its weight, full of water, is 470 tons.

Old Royal Palace.

The old royal palace of Kailua is open again to stand as a historical landmark on the beach of the picturesque Kona coast of this, the largest island in the Hawaiian group.

With Hawaiian rituals held inside the palace and guarded by the utmost secrecy, the re-opening of the historical structure was effected by the Daughters of Hawaii, who restored falling timbers in time to save the building from destruction. It is understood that part of the secret ceremonies recalled the days of the great Kamehameha who lived here during the latter years of his life.

Following the ritual a public lunch, or native feast, was held in the palace grounds and attended by approximately 1000 residents of the district.

Thirty pigs, four dozen chickens and several large baskets full of fish played the principal roles on the menu. Six sacks of taro were used to prepare the poi, native Hawaiian food, for the feast.

In addition to Kamehameha, King Kalanikou used Kailua palace for a summer home.

Public ceremonies attending the re-opening of the royal landmark included hulas, chants, Hawaiian music, and dedicatory speeches delivered both in Hawaiian and English.

Advertising Convention.

That the hula maidens and Hawaiian singers of these islands were successful in vamping the 500 advertising delegates who attended the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association Convention, is indicated in word now being received from Association members who have returned to the mainland.

According to word received by the Ad. Club hosts here, officers of the P.A.C.A. are so enthusiastic over the success of their recent convention in Hawaii that they are planning to initiate a campaign to encourage other organizations to hold conventions here and to charter convention ships for the trip from the coast.

"It has been the most significant and consequential convention in the history of the organization," Carman Smith, retiring president of the P.A.C.A., declared.

This convention, with the western divisional meetings of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, makes the second big convention held here this year.

Because of the success of these meetings, and the desire expressed by other national groups to convene in the islands, the Hawaii Tourist Bureau is organizing a convention department to co-operate with groups desiring to "meet in Paradise."

Famous Crater.

After an exploration trip on horseback through the floor of the world's largest extinct volcano, Mr. R. T. Evans, superintendent of the Hawaii National Park, has announced that the park service will make trail improvements to encourage regular tourist parties to make the trip over the floor of the crater. The volcano, known as Haleakala, or "House of the Sun," is 21 miles in circumference. Trips to the brink of the crater, 10,000 feet above sea level, make up the most important tourist attraction of this island, second largest in the Hawaiian group.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Radio Letter Telegrams are accepted subject to the following conditions:—

1. Minimum delay in delivery, 24 hours.
2. Messages must be written in plain English or plain Spanish. Code addresses may be used. Groups of figures, trade marks, trade terms and trade expressions must be expanded by qualifying words so that messages will offer an intelligible sense to ANYONE reading them.
3. Each message must bear the Indication RL as part of the address. The Indication is connected and charged for as one word. No limit on the number of words a message may contain.

To	Minimum 20 Words.	Each Additional Word.
Manila	2.00	10
San Francisco & Bay Cities	10.00	10
Other Offices in California & other Pacific States	11.00	50
Central States U.S.	12.00	60
Mountain States U.S.	13.00	65
Eastern States U.S.	12.00	61
British Columbia 1st Zone only	12.00	63
Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba	12.00	65
Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Quebec	13.00	65
Newfoundland	13.80	69

M. J. BRIN, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

24th February, 1928.

RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICES are now in operation as follows:—

Ships at Sea, Europe, American Continents, Hawaiian Islands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Borneo, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, British North Borneo, Siam, Canton, Swatow, Kwangchow, Port Bayard, Tchekam, Hollow, Amoy and Poochow, etc.

It is notified for information that the rate for the Dutch East Indies has been reduced to \$1.05 per word. The rate for the Dutch East Indies has been reduced from \$1.00 to 90 cents per word as from April 25th, 1928.

Rates and further particulars on application to the RADIO COUNTEY, 1st Floor, Government Building.

Telegraphic Addresses—Persons and firms having correspondents in the places named above should in order to avoid delay to telegrams received by radio register their telegraphic addresses immediately.

A direct service to Yunnan Province was opened 20th April, 1928. The inclusive charge will be 60 cents per word; no charge will be collected from the addressee in Yunnan. The service is, however, liable to interruption owing to atmospheric disturbances and messages are accepted at sender's risk.

Commencing 12th June the radio telegraphic rate between Hongkong and Canton was reduced to 20 cents (Hongkong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressee at either end.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

THE
BEST
AND
CHEAP-
EST
PER-
MAN-
ENT
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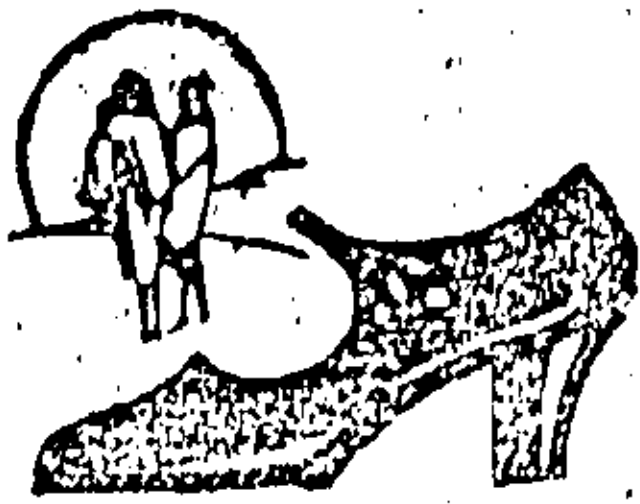
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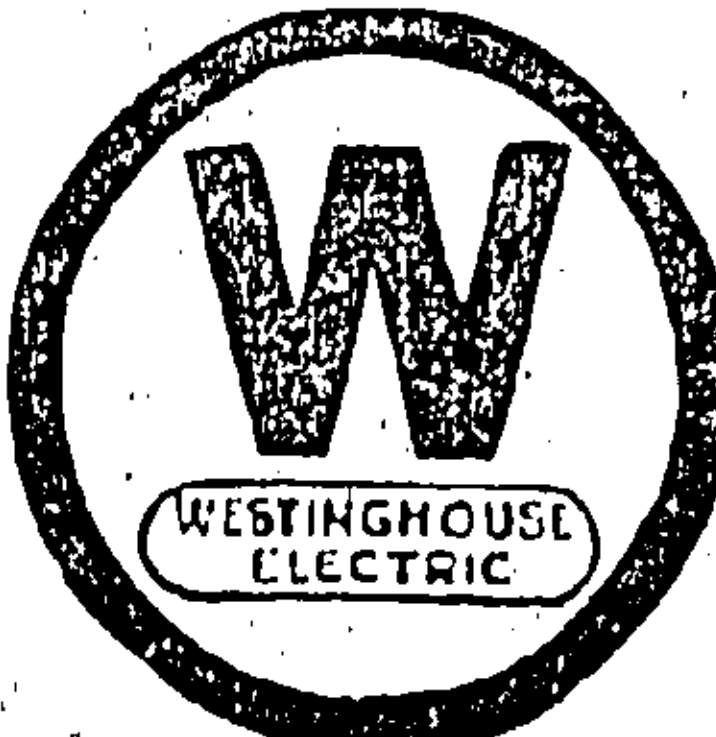
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CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

NEW COMPENSATION TABLE APPROVED.

In 1920 the salaries of officers ordinarily recruited in Great Britain were settled and quoted in sterling. An Exchange compensation scheme was later added for values of the \$ from 4/4d. to 2/6d. In 1926 after a long period of a low \$, a scheme of remittance privileges for married officers with families at home was put in force. The Secretary of State has now approved of a recommendation that this scheme should be discontinued and the following continuation of the compensation table be brought into force as from July 1.

The Unofficial members of both Councils were consulted and unanimously approved the recommendation before it was submitted to the Secretary of State.

Percentage addition to amounts payable under General Order 10 (1) when dollar is at 2/6d.	Married Officers	Single Officers
When the dollar is at or over 2/5 & below 2/6	2 1/2	2 1/2
2/6	3 1/2	3 1/2
2/6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2/7	5 1/2	5 1/2
2/7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
2/8	7 1/2	7 1/2
2/8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
2/9	9 1/2	9 1/2
2/9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2/10	11 1/2	11 1/2
2/10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2/11	13 1/2	13 1/2
2/11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
2/12	15 1/2	15 1/2
2/12 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
2/13	17 1/2	17 1/2
2/13 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
2/14	19 1/2	19 1/2
2/14 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
2/15	21 1/2	21 1/2
2/15 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
2/16	23 1/2	23 1/2
2/16 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
2/17	25 1/2	25 1/2
2/17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
2/18	27 1/2	27 1/2
2/18 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
2/19	29 1/2	29 1/2
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2/20	31 1/2	31 1/2
2/20 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
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2/22	35 1/2	35 1/2
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2/26	43 1/2	43 1/2
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2/27	45 1/2	45 1/2
2/27 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
2/28	47 1/2	47 1/2
2/28 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
2/29	49 1/2	49 1/2
2/29 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
2/30	51 1/2	51 1/2
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2/31	53 1/2	53 1/2
2/31 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
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2/32 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
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2/36 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
2/37	65 1/2	65 1/2
2/37 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
2/38	67 1/2	67 1/2
2/38 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
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2/66 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
2/67	125 1/2	125 1/2
2/67 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
2/68	127 1/2	127 1/2
2/68 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
2/69	129 1/2	129 1/2
2/69 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
2/70	131 1/2	131 1/2
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2/82	155 1/2	155 1/2
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2/85 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
2/86	163 1/2	163 1/2
2/86 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
2/87	165 1/2	165 1/2
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2/119	229 1/2	229 1/2
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2/124	239 1/2	239 1/2
2/124 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2
2/125	241 1/2	241 1/2
2/125 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2
2/126	243 1/2	243 1/2
2/126 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2
2/127	245 1/2	245 1/2
2/127 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/2
2/128	247 1/2	247 1/2
2/128 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2
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2/130	251 1/2	251 1/2
2/130 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2
2/131	253 1/2	253 1/2
2/131 1/2	254 1/2	254 1/2
2/132	255 1/2	255 1/2
2/132 1/2	256 1/2	256 1/2
2/133	257 1/2	257 1/2
2/133 1/2	258 1/2	258 1/2
2/134	259 1/2	259 1/2
2/134 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2
2/135	261 1/2	261 1/2
2/135 1/2	262 1/2	262 1/2
2/136	263 1/2	263 1/2
2/136 1/2	264 1/2	264 1/2
2/137	265 1/2	265 1/2
2/137 1/2	266 1/2	266 1/2
2/138	267 1/2	267 1/2
2/138 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2
2/139	269 1/2	269 1/2
2/139 1/2	270 1/2	270 1/2
2/140	271 1/2	271 1/2
2/140 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2
2/141	273 1/2	273 1/2
2/141 1/2	274 1/2	274 1/2
2/142	275 1/2	275 1/2
2/142 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2
2/143	277 1/2	277 1/2
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2/146 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
2/147	285 1/2	285 1/2
2/147 1/2	286 1/2	286 1/2
2/148	287 1/2	287 1/2
2/148 1/2	288 1/2	288 1/2
2/149	289 1/2	289 1/2
2/149 1/2	290 1/2	290 1/2
2/150	291 1/2	291 1/2
2/150 1/2	292 1/2	292 1/2
2/151	293 1/2	293 1/2
2/151 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2
2/152	295 1/2	295 1/2
2/152 1/2	296 1/2	296 1/2
2/153	297 1/2	297 1/2
2/153 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
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2/154 1/2	300 1/2	300 1/2
2/155	301 1/2	301 1/2
2/155 1/2	302 1/2	302 1/2
2/156	303 1/2	303 1/2
2/156 1/2	304 1/2	304 1/2
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2/158 1/2	308 1/2	308 1/2
2/159	309 1/2	309 1/2
2/159 1/2	310 1/2	310 1/2
2/160	311 1/2	311 1/2
2/160 1/2	312 1/2	312 1/2
2/161	313 1/2	313 1/2
2/161 1/2	314 1/2	314 1/2
2/162	315 1/2	315 1/2
2/162 1/2	316 1/2	316 1/2
2/163	317 1/2	317 1/2
2/163 1/2	318 1/2	318 1/2
2/164	319 1/2	319 1/2
2/164 1/2		

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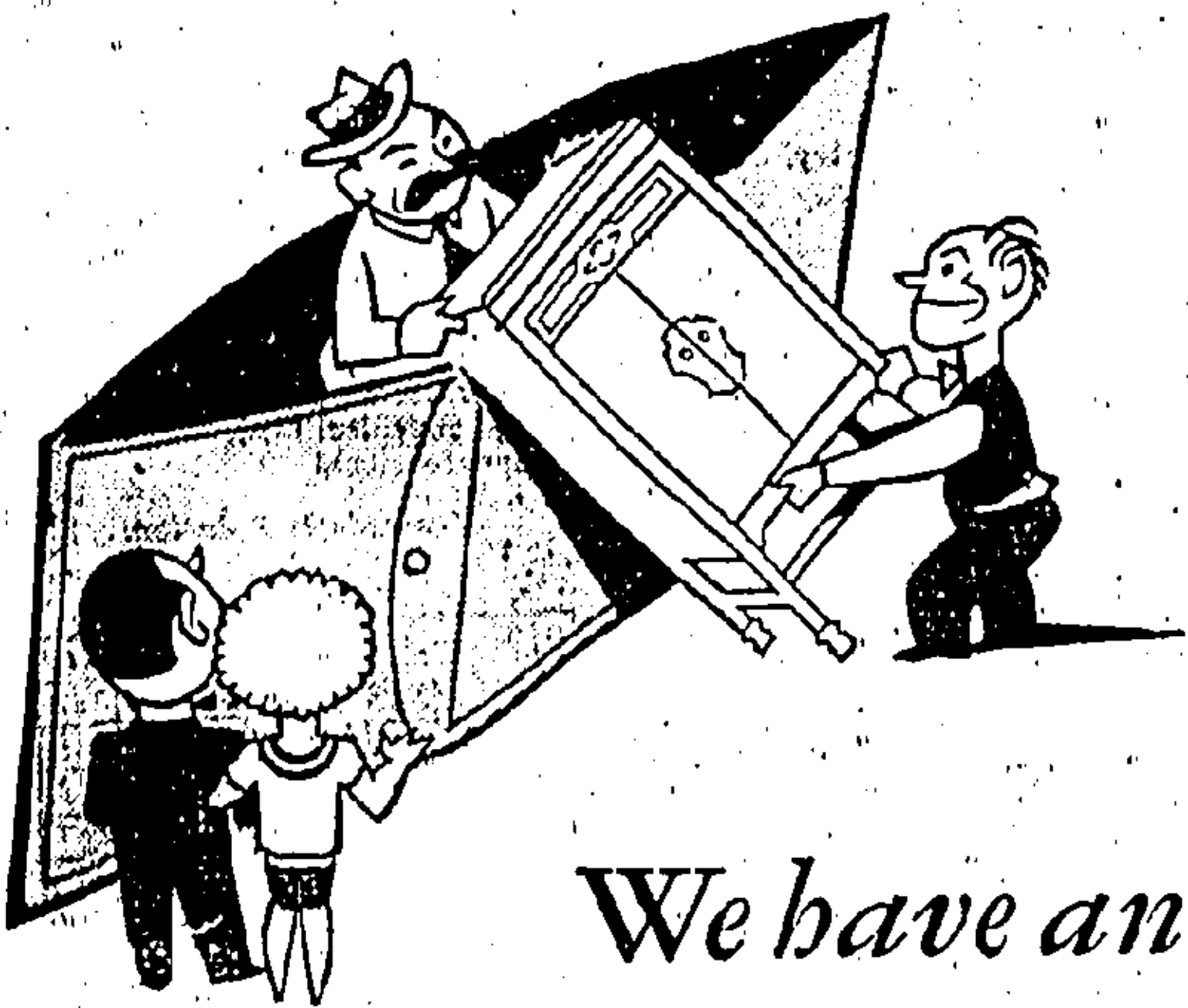
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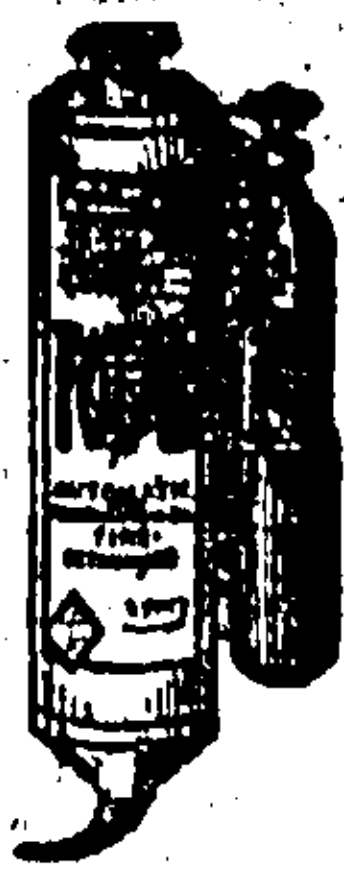
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**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1928

**THE SHANGHAI
BOYCOTT.**

The telegram received from our correspondent in Shanghai yesterday makes it very evident that the anti-Japanese movement there still continues with unabated vigour. So frequent have the seizures of Japanese goods become that the Consul-General has been constrained to lodge a strong protest with the Chinese authorities, demanding restitution and the dissolution of the Boycott Committee. Coincident with this news is the further information that the Boycott Committee is showing increased activity, its plans including the calling of a National Anti-Japanese Convention, to which the various provinces are to be asked to send delegates. In the circumstances, it is not surprising to read that complications are feared.

The present boycott arises out of the Tsinanfu incidents early in May last. For a time, it looked as if the anti-Japanese campaign would spread to most parts of the country, but after a few weeks it died down in most places. Shanghai, however, has proved the exception, and, thanks to professional agitators, the movement has been kept very much alive there. In Canton during the period of the anti-British boycott, corps of pickets have been on the warpath. They have visited not only Chinese business houses, but Japanese stores as well, and from these places they have seized considerable quantities of goods of Japanese origin. It was hoped that long ere this the movement would have died down, especially as negotiations have been afoot for a settlement of the Tsinanfu affair. But the Boycott Committee has continued to take the law into its own hands and has shown no intention of slackening its energies. A stage has apparently now been reached at which the Japanese authorities consider it high time to intervene for the due and proper protection of their trade. The illegality of these seizures of Japanese goods is beyond question. They constitute an unwarranted interference with Japan's commerce, and Japan has a perfect right to call upon the Chinese authorities to suppress the movement. It will be recalled that in April of last

year a similar campaign was started in China and that at one time promised to assume gigantic dimensions, but the Nanking Government ordered its suppression and with remarkable rapidity it went out of existence. The point of interest in the present boycott is whether the Nationalist Government will take steps to do what the Nanking authorities did last April. The continuance of the boycott is certainly not justified, and so long as it lasts it is likely to embitter the relations between Japan and China. Moreover, it serves no useful purpose. If the Chinese have a grievance against Japan, their remedy is to seek adjustment through proper and recognized channels. That the Chinese authorities can put a stop to the movement, if they desire, we have not the slightest doubt. If they do not do so, they will lay themselves open to the same charge that was justifiably levelled against the Canton Government of 1925 by Great Britain—tacit acquiescence in the movement, if not actual support thereof. For the sake of peace and harmony in the East, it is to be hoped that an end campaign, which is irritating in character and, so long as it continues, liable to lead to further will soon be put to this foolish incidents of a regrettable nature.

British Communists.

If the moderation exercised by the leaders of the Labour Party both on the industrial and on the political side, is reflected in favourable returns when the country goes to the poll next year, it will not be the fault of the British Communist Party. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden have been pursuing a policy of sweet reasonableness in the Commons, while a still more bitter blow to the advocates of perpetual class-war is contained in the practical manner in which the General Council of the Trades Union Congress carried through the negotiations with the Mond group of employers with such complete success. Peace in industry is anathema to the National Minority Movement, as will be anything not sheerly destructive in outlook and intention. Mr. Harry Pollitt's announcement that the whole policy of the extremists is to be altered will come as no surprise, though the working man and woman voter will not require it to be pointed out to him or her that the prospect of Communist candidates running in opposition to the outstanding figures in the real Labour movement is spitefulness in a particularly acute form. A split Labour vote will serve only the interests of the Conservative and Liberal parties, and this must be well known and understood even by Mr. Pollitt. No reconciliation is possible; the Labour Party must now engage in a bitter fight with a body of extremists, whose spirit at one time they cultivated and fostered. It is, however, probably true to say that the Labour leaders have already taken their measure and do not fear the Communist campaign. The cleavage should not be confused with the outbreak of Mr. Cook and Mr. Maxton recently. The viewpoint of the Communist Party can best be illustrated by the statement issued subsequent to Mr. Cook's so-called manifesto, which was described as "a weak, sentimental statement which will be valueless unless it is promptly made concrete by specific proposals which clearly show the difference between Maxton and Cook on the one hand and MacDonald and Mond on the other." In other words, there is no half-way house; even the Cook type has to declare itself definitely one way or other.

TRESPASS CHARGE.

CHINESE ON MILITARY GROUND.

A fine of \$15 or, in default, 14 days' hard labour, was imposed on a Chinese who was charged before Major C. Wilson, this morning, with trespassing on military ground at Murray Barracks. Evidence was given by Private J. Morrison who was on duty as a regimental policeman when he saw defendant coming from the direction of the General's main door. When the defendant saw witness, he promptly changed his direction and attempted to avoid witness. The trespasser was, however, chased and arrested and later handed over to the police authorities. The defendant claimed that he was walking on the road near the military grounds when he was arrested.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND THOSE WHO THINK THEY KNOW YOUR DUTY BETTER THAN YOU KNOW IT.—Emerson.

Mr. T. W. Spence has been appointed second officer of s.s. Lungshan of the Steamboat Company, as from to-day.

The s.s. Cardiganshire, from London and Singapore, reports the loss of a propeller blade in the Mediterranean.

The Netherlands Harbour Works vessel Hankow, after working in local waters for a considerable period, left for Macao yesterday.

Mr. P. C. Potts reports to the police that nine fowls, valued at \$24, were stolen between Saturday evening and Sunday morning from his bungalow in Fanling.

Trials of a new vessel for the Union Water Boat Company were carried out from Kowloon Docks this morning and are understood to have proved satisfactory.

Quarry Bay School is holding an "Open Day" to-morrow, when the scholars will present three plays and subsequently visitors will be invited to inspect the School work.

A local notice to mariners cancels a notice of July 7, which referred to a sunken junk, dangerous to navigation 5½ cables, East ¼ North of South-West Point. The wreck has now been removed.

The steam launch Tung Hing was in collision with a junk towed by stonecutters Island early this morning. The junk tow was from Canton to Hongkong and sustained damage estimated at \$30. No lives were lost.

Mr. T. R. Wilson, local agent for the Dollar interests, returned to the Colony this morning by the s.s. Telenachus, after an absence of three weeks. Mr. Wilson has been on a business trip to Haiphong, Saigon and adjacent ports.

The s.s. Hong Ilwa, arriving from Bangkok with 1,015 deck passengers, reports the death of one on route on July 15, from phthisis, while the Shui Chih from Saigon with 333 deck passengers, reports another casualty from consumption.

Two cases of typhoid and one of small-pox, all Chinese, were notified to the M.O.H. yesterday. During the week ended on Saturday, only two cases of typhoid and three of small-pox were reported, though three deaths from influenza (non-notifiable) has to be recorded.

Banished from the Colony for five years from 1926, a Chinese who was found in Hongkong yesterday was produced before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The defendant's record showed that he had been imprisoned in 1925 and 1926 for breach of the Opium Ordinance.

The N.D.I. steamer Ilmar, appearing in this morning's list of arrivals, is making her maiden trip under her present name. She is, however, an old vessel, having been built by the Bremen Vulkan in 1911 under the name of Emir. After being taken over by the British and renamed Polladern, she received a further change of name to Sunbeath. She has now gone back to her original registry for the N.D.I. She arrived from Hankow and Shanghai under the command of Captain Oelrichs.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS FIRED ON.

HELD UP AT WOOSUNG FORTS.

Shanghai, July 12.

Two vessels on the Ningpo run, the C.N.S. Hsin Peking and the Ning-Shao, str. Hsin Ningshao, which arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning were, for some unknown reason, stopped by gun and rifle fire from the Woosung Forts.

No signal was given beforehand and the fire was of an extremely sudden nature. Both vessels dropped anchor about 300 yards from the Woosung Forts Hotel as soon as the firing began. The officers anticipated visits from officials of either the Navy or the forts, but none was made and no signal was given allowing the vessels to proceed. Realizing that there was nothing further to wait for, both vessels steamed into port at 4.50 a.m.

It is presumed that the officers at the forts had suddenly decided to enforce the regulations governing martial law near the entrance to the harbour, viz., which do not permit vessels to enter or leave harbour between sunset and sunrise, hence the firing on the two vessels concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FERRY SERVICE.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Had "Disgusted" been on the Hongkong Ferry Wharf from 9.45 to 10.45 p.m. on Saturday, as I was, he could hardly avoid being impressed by the small margin of safety which the launches had in hand, and, if he is anything like fair-minded, he will readily admit that it was only by the skilful and full-measured co-operation of the staff on board and ashore that actual accidents were avoided and a limited service maintained.

The reason of the gap in the service of which he complains was

About Hong Kong.

Do you know that—

In the early days of the Colony the principal inhabitants found it necessary to employ private watchmen, who, in going their rounds, used to beat two pieces of bamboo together to inform their employers that they were awake and watchful?

These "bamboo-beatings," however, were in 1844 considered disturbing by the then General Officer Commanding the Forces, Major General D'Aguilar. There was much correspondence in the Press on the subject when an Order-in-Council prohibited this custom, one writer saying that "because an elderly gentleman could not sleep soundly, with the bamboo sounding in his ear, the treasure and goods in the godowns, stores and houses of the inhabitants will be laid open to the depredations of robbers."

In accordance with the prohibitory order, the police deprived the watchmen of their bamboos, but it is recorded that rattles, gongs and bells were quickly substituted therefor.

to give the crew a chance to repair minor damages and get a few minutes much-needed rest.

A written warning as to irregular service was posted up early in the evening and replaced by two painted notices in conspicuous places at 9.30 p.m. The staff were all present and all speak English.

Except for the full-powered Kausing, on salvage duty, nothing but the Meridian Star moved in the harbour after dusk.

I submit that, in place of growls and blame, praise and thanks are indicated.—Yours, etc.,

Kowloon, July 17th, 1928.

GRACEFUL.

LONG TACK SAM.

FAMOUS MAGICIAN TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Long Tack Sam, the world famous Chinese magician is shortly due to appear at the Queen's Theatre, according to a special advertisement in this issue. Long Tack Sam himself is a magician, an acrobat, a comedian, a contortionist and a dozen other things. His company is made up of several other Chinese artists who are tried entertainers having appeared for many years in England and America. The two outstanding members of the supporting company are the magician's two beautiful daughters who specialise in acrobatic stunts and dance items.

Most patrons of variety know of Long Tack Sam and his particular line of entertainment, though few could place him in any one class. He is a magician, clever and adept at all sorts of illusions. He is also a contortionist of merit, but perhaps the outstanding feature of his performance is his faculty of poking fire at others and clever cross talk. The magician's two beautiful daughters, Miss Na and Miss Sa Long are included in the supporting company, and will be seen to advantage in some clever acrobatic stunts. The opening date will be announced soon when advance booking facilities will be available at the Theatre.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 17 arrivals and 26 departures, with British holding top place, registering seven and eight respectively. Tonnage was good, but freights were generally low inward, with better figures prevailing under the through heading. (British vessels carried a little more than 6,000 tons under each division. The best inward were British and the highest throughs Norwegian and Swedish. At 9 a.m. there were 61 vessels in harbour, of which 24 were British.

The Very Idea!

A fig tree which has been given to the Archbishop of Canterbury was a cutting from the tree in the garden of Church House, Westminster, which in turn is a descendant of the Abbey fig garden of 1764. The tree has been planted near the library wall in the green square facing Lambeth Palace.

The gardens of the palace, where the Primate spends his few leisure moments, are among the most beautiful in London. They used to be twice their present size, but about ten acres have been lent to the London County Council for public use. It is appropriate that Sumachs, commonly known as "Trees of Heaven," abound.

The garden at Church House, Great Smith-street, Westminster, has a singular history. It is shut in between high walls, and the sun rarely reaches it. Lady Farren, widow of General Sir Richard Farren, has done marvels with it, however. It is now a blooming flower bed, with rich creeping vines, bounded by two borders, one of which is called "Drainpipe border," because it is composed of drainpipes used as tubs.

(Mrs. Walter Runciman has told us that women are less dependent on buttons than they used to be, but they are a prime necessity to men.)

Though in fashion's endless changes
Man may have but little say,
And his wardrobe he arranges
Much the same as yesterday.
He is fettered more securely
To the buttons he must wear
Than the fair ones, who, demurely,
Turn them down without a care.
He may boast of brain and vigour,
Show a front alert and bold,
But he'd cut a sorry figure
Loosened from the button-hold.

North London husband (a sub-tenant): Every time we have a tiff my landlord raises my rent, half-a-crown.

Willesden magistrate: You are not to knock your wife about.—Husband: But suppose she knocks me about.—Magistrate: Not even then.

Woman at Willesden: My husband says I shall have no more money until I summon him.—Magistrate: That's simple, then. Summon him.

Debtor's wife at Bow County Court: I am not the only woman who has "told the tale" for the sake of her husband.

Woman at Mansfield: I thought a bit, and my third thought was my first thought.

Defendant at Lambeth County Court: These legal chaps twist you before you can wink.

The quack in the market place stood on his rickety orange-box, and shouted out in raucous voice:—

"If you want to do any of your friends, people; if you want to do any of your friends, people—"

Immediately a crowd began to collect around his rostrum.

"Yes, people," he continued, "if you want to do any of your friends a good turn, buy them a bottle of my wonderful mixture."

And then the crowd immediately melted away.

The story of the Centurion was told by a teacher in one of the Sunderland schools recently, and the class was asked to say what a centurion was.

One little boy described him as a man who was a hundred years old. Another was of the opinion that he was a heavy scoring batsman like Jack Hobbs. A third gave his opinion that "a centurion is an insect with a lot of legs."

An ingenious method of dealing with profiteers resorted to by one of the Shahs of Persia, Nasr-ed-Din, is recorded in "From Pigeon Post to Wireless," the life story of the late Mr. Henry Michael Collins, a prominent journalist in Reuters's News Agency.

Mr. Collins related that the butchers of Teheran, accused by the townsfolk of profiteering, and unable to justify themselves, received a visit from the Shah's officers, "who seized each man in turn, and placing them, to the number of twenty-two in all, outside their own shops, drove a nail through the right ear into their respective doorposts, where the offenders were kept in 'durance vile' until the hour of closing at night."

"Needless to add," stated Mr. Collins, "there was a slump in prices when business was next resumed, and so peace was once more restored to the community. The thought suggests itself whether the same system might not, advantageously perhaps, be adopted in other lands when prices are raised, possibly with less excuse."

THE "COMFORT" SPORTS SHIRTS

\$2.75
EACH



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\$8.00

A well-made, full cut Shirt for the "Out-doors Man"—suitable for Tennis, Golf or any other Sport.

MADE IN TWO COLLAR STYLES.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC NEEDS.

CANTON OFFICIALS' OPINIONS

TRENCHANT LETTER TO DR. C. T. WANG.

CLAIMS OF CANTON.

Shanghai, July 13.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, a few days ago sent a telegram to Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Foreign Commissioner at Canton, asking him to take the position either of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs or Chinese Minister to Japan. The telegram reads as follows:

"In view of the complicated state of affairs in the Foreign Ministry which must be properly reorganized, and numerous other specific problems, the solution of which must be prompt, I am badly in need of help and assistance. As you are experienced, well versed in and thoroughly acquainted with diplomatic affairs, may I turn my appeal to you for the invaluable services which I am sure, you can render to the Government?"

"I would be exceedingly glad if you should condescend to accept either the position of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs or the post of Chinese Minister to Japan, which are of co-ordinate importance. Your services in this critical moment of the country will be greatly appreciated, not only by myself, but the Government and the people of the whole nation as well. Awaiting your favourable reply, etc."

Mr. Chu on the Outlook.

Mr. Chu is reported by the Chinese Press here to have responded to this telegram and expressed his opinion in connexion with the diplomatic situation in China at large in the following reply:

"Though the capital of the nation has been transferred to Nanking, Peking must, nevertheless, remain the diplomatic centre as long as the Foreign Legation Quarter is situated in that city. Due to the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs being situated in Nanking, a yet unfamiliar national capital of China, diplomatic affairs and negotiations have to be carried mainly through the exchange of correspondence with or by sending representatives to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking or through communications with the Foreign Consuls resident in Shanghai. These are indeed unnecessary inconveniences and should, by no means, be considered as difficulties that are unsurmountable.

Different Questions.

"The abolition of unequal treaties and the location of a political organization are, in my opinion, two entirely different questions. For the Minister of Foreign Affairs to go in person to Peking for the sake of carrying on diplomatic negotiations with the diplomatic Corps there does not, to the least extent, mean the depreciation of his exalted and dignified position. Gen. Huang Fu, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has set a good example. He did not care very much about leaving his Ministry for the sake of the nation's diplomacy and even went to the point of accompanying Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to go to the war horizon at Tsinanfu and was there during the moment of terror when the clash between the Nationalist soldiers and the Japanese forces occurred.

Peking the Diplomatic Centre.

"Now, as Peking has fallen to the Nationalists and as conditions there are quite favourable to peaceful negotiations, there is no excuse whatsoever for the Foreign Minister refusing to go personally to Peking to conduct direct negotiations with the Diplomatic Corps there. Instead of this, however, a branch office of the Foreign Ministry has been established in Peking and a resident delegate has been appointed to a post in what is now called the 'Diplomatic Building'.

"Such a division is inefficient and uneconomical and serves rather to decentralize the Ministry than to make it more effective. Some people may think that the Foreign Ministry, if situated in Peking, will easily be subjected to the domination of the Foreign Legations. I am, however, strongly of the opinion that, if unified plans and policies of the Ministry are properly drawn up in harmony with the principles of diplomacy and international law, there will be little or practically no fear of the Foreign Legations not agreeing to them. There might be difficulties before the abolition of the unequal treaties has been achieved. The location of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

in Peking has every advantage and is in no respect detrimental to the effectiveness and fruitfulness of the policies of the Ministry in any sense of the word. A boat, if well steered, will be able to sail its way safely notwithstanding the raging and surging of the wind and waves. If the Minister is afraid of the influences of the Foreign Legation, he is then fundamentally deficient in self-confidence and is exposing his weaknesses to others.

No Lure to Me.

"One who occupies the position of the Minister of Foreign Affairs must at the very outset possess the essential confidence of the Government and the unanimous and wholehearted support of the people of the whole nation. He must move in whichever direction the welfare of the nation and the people demands. Then his Ministry will be a success, or at least very near to it. Ever since I entered the diplomatic service, I have always upheld my principles towards the realization of which my endeavours have been directed. If anyone wants me to appear on the stage of diplomacy, he should first ask himself the question as to whether his plans and policies are in coincidence with and not contradictory to the fundamental principles upheld by me. The mere offer of a position, which I am already in possession of, is no lure to me. In fact, I have fully resolved to resign from my post as Chinese Minister to Italy. As my mother is rapidly advanced in age, my attendance to her will be more and more necessary and departure from her to some distant place would be increasingly inadvisable.

Canton My Place.

"If the Government is in need of my services in diplomatic matters, I can accept such duties only on condition that I remain in Canton to manage the administrative affairs for Kwangtung and so long as these are not interfered with. I can give equal thought and endeavour to diplomatic questions while working for the Provincial Government of Kwangtung. I would be willing to dedicate myself entirely and devote my heart and soul, my might and main to such responsibilities on condition that the Nationalist Government is prepared to endorse my policies and accept my recommendations that all diplomatic negotiations be carried on in Peking where the Minister must take his headquarters. Then I will go personally to attend to my duties, be it a Minister or Vice-Minister; it does not make much or any difference to me.

"As to the position of the Chinese Minister to Japan, it is indeed an important post worth while for anyone to take. The diplomatic negotiation between China and Japan on such problems as the Tsinan Affair, the Nanking Episode, the situation in Manchuria and Mongolia, all are of vital consequence to the future destiny of the nation. They are indeed complicated questions even for diplomats. Furthermore, the treaties made between Japan and China must be revised on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect of each other's sovereignty. To such tasks, despite of their being complicated, I would be willing to devote myself.

Right Diplomacy in Japan.

"Formerly persons engaged in diplomatic affairs with Japan were those who had studied in Japan, and thus was formed gradually a diplomatic service after the Japanese fashion. Their language, literature and thought were all influenced strongly by the Japanese atmosphere so that their mission in diplomacy always had proved to be failures. I strongly and insistently maintain, therefore, that the duties of diplomatic negotiations with Japan must be assumed by diplomats of the European type. Now, the Japanese intellectuals and the well-educated general public all understand the English and French languages and consequently the knowledge of the Japanese language is not an essential to the Chinese Minister to Japan. Personally, I do not know Japanese at all, but, with my experience in diplomatic affairs in Europe, I will render my utmost in performing my duties to the advantage and benefit of our country.

"I keenly appreciate your far-sightedness in diplomatic affairs and thank you for asking me to take up this important position. By offering me this post, you have made a new turn in the history of Chinese diplomacy with Japan. The only question bothering me and, which stands in the way of my accepting the appointment is that I have been for years absent from China and that I have to attend to my old mother at the present time."

TO-DAY'S TRAFFIC CASES.

CAR PARKED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

OFFENDERS FINED.

When Mr. G. F. Haslam, divisional manager of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., was motoring along Repulse Bay Road on July 8, with Mr. W. R. Scott, A.S.P., he came across public car No. 499 parked in the middle of the road. The driver, who was found in the undergrowth a few minutes afterwards, was summoned before Major C. Willson at the Central Police Court this morning when the usual list of traffic summonses was dealt with.

Sub-inspector G. F. Alexander explained that Mr. Haslam found the car on the lower road at Repulse Bay. It was parked in the middle of the road and other cars could not go past. The driver was afterwards found.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Haslam said that they discovered the driver two or three minutes afterwards in the undergrowth.

The defendant said that he left his car in the road to go and look for a passenger.

Sub-inspector Alexander pointed out that the defendant had several convictions recorded against him for obstruction.

In imposing a fine of \$12, his Worship thanked Mr. Haslam for bringing the matter forward and attending the Court.

Lights Forgotten.

Mr. C. J. Tachi, of the P.W.D., was summoned for driving a motor car in a dangerous manner and with not having two lighted lamps to show the width of the car.

He admitted both offences, and explained that he did not use his big lamps but only the small ones. He could not see whether they were lighted or not, because they were so dim, and added that when the offence was committed he had forgotten to switch them on.

A police sergeant explained that the dangerous driving was caused by the defendant driving from left to right.

For dangerous driving the defendant was fined \$10, and he was ordered to pay \$4 on the second summons.

Repulse Bay Incident.

Cross-summonses taken out by car owners against drivers were mentioned in connexion with a question of negligent driving at Repulse Bay. Mrs. Matheson, "Huntingdon," Stubbs Road, summoned a chauffeur employed by Mrs. Chung Wai-chi, Caine Road, for negligent driving. The latter took out a cross-summons against the driver of Mrs. Matheson's car in connexion with the same incident.

Mr. Horace Lo was for Mrs. Chung Wai-chi.

Sub-inspector Alexander said that it would take some time for certain witnesses to be called, and an adjournment would be required. The cars of both parties were involved, he added.

The case was fixed for hearing on Monday afternoon next, at 2.15.

Taxicab's Brakes.

The driver of taxicab No. 461 was charged with not having two independent and efficient brakes.

Mr. L. R. Andrews, who was for the defence, said the defendant admitted the charge. The summons, continued Mr. Andrews, was for driving the taxicab with



Hit out, won't yer. Yer don't get paid for gardenng.

THE GRAND TATTOO EMBLEMS.

EXHIBITION OF EFFECTIVE DESIGNS.

TORCHES AND LIONS.

Considerable public interest was shown in the exhibition of designs sent in for the Emblem Competition of the Grand Tattoo which opened at the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. this morning. The object of the competition was to discover a suitable emblem for use in connexion with the Grand Tattoo which is to be held on September 4, 6 and 8 at Happy Valley. As already announced the prize was won by Mr. Pan U Ying who submitted the design of a tiger couchant on a red triangle.

Mr. Pan's design was greatly admired by the large number of people who attended the exhibition this morning, the clever work and general suitability of design being grounds for very favourable comment.

Variety is the keynote of the other 97 designs some of which are very carefully drawn. The organisers of the competition are to be congratulated on the excellent response to an undoubtedly difficult test.

Mr. K. S. Leung received a very highly commended card for an excellent silhouette of Hongkong Island with a lion on top, his work being both simple and effective.

Mr. G. W. Arnold, whose work was similarly honoured, sent in six pen and ink drawings, the best being one of Hongkong Island with a military figure holding a torch at the back.

Mrs. H. V. Koop was also very highly commended for a neat little drawing of flags on either side of a drum, with a small lion on top.

Six designs were submitted by Mr. M. F. Baptista, whose work was highly commended. His best drawing was of a torch superimposed on a Union Jack with a surrounding wreath of laurel. A similar honour fell to Lotte Wierink for a design showing a lion on top of the Island with a novel border of lettering.

Q.M.S. Martin, R.E. was also highly commended, the best of his twelve designs being one of a torch. The others included some well-executed silhouettes.

The international nature of the Grand Tattoo was suggested by Mr. N. Colbraa in a design of a lion's head on a Chinese lantern which was commended, while Mr. Jose Goulart D'Aquinow was commended for an excellently coloured picture of Britannia and Hongkong Island. Mr. Harry Lai was commended for his design of a lion on a rock, and Mr. A. Abbas for his sketch of a crown and lion's head.

The exhibition will remain open until six p.m. to-day and to-morrow and should attract considerable attention.

out two independent brakes in working order at Praya East. The taxi was one of the new ones and it was partly due to the newness that the brakes were not properly adjusted. They were overhauled in turn and, in fact, that particular taxi was to be overhauled on the following day. Mr. Andrews suggested that a warning would be sufficient.

Sub-inspector Alexander remarked that the brake affected was the handbrake. The driver was at fault as he did not make any report to the owner who was ignorant of the matter. It really had nothing to do with the owner.

Commenting that it was a dangerous thing, his Worship imposed a fine of \$3.

A CHINESE JUDGE JEFFREYS.

2,000 PEOPLE SAID TO BEEN EXECUTED.

HIMSELF SHOOTS MAN.

Kweitch, Ho., July 5. The Baptist Mission premises in this city were evacuated for the second time by the men of the Cheng Chih Fu attached to General Fung Chen-wu's army on June 23.

Within the week following no fewer than three applications were made by the military authorities for the use of these premises, the last one being an exceptionally persistent one. A large number of the seats of the Baptist Church are still in the Hsien Cheng Fu (late yamen), and so far all efforts to get them returned have been in vain.

Magistrate Chao Yen-ling, after getting several innovations started, has left. Whispers are heard that he could not get on with the Hsien Cheng Chang. This latter seems to be a sort of Chinese Judge Jeffreys.

Executions take place daily. Yesterday 11 were met in the east suburb going out to be shot. Some days ago 36, nine from each of the four gates, were executed. In a case before him involving a matter of \$50 he himself shot the man, one of his own spies or detectives, dead. Within a year it is said that over 2,000 have been executed.

Trials appear to be very informal, to say the least. A man is accused of being a bandit or of being in connexion with them, maybe by the bandits themselves. The man knows that if he gives evidence against his accusers he will be a marked man and his family will all be involved, so he says, "You say I am a bandit. All right, I am a bandit," and away he goes to execution. These are revolutionary times indeed.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, state:

Police Training School.

The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Wednesday, July 18th at 6.00 p.m. sharp. All members of the Chinese, and Indian Companies who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course must attend.

Squad Drill.

All recruits of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, July 19th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Dress:—Muff.

Chinese Company.

Training.—The following members of the Chinese Company have passed their examination in Part 2 of Training Course (Knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations):—

Constable R57 Wong Man Ying—passed with credit.

Constable R79 Lo Tak Hoi—passed.

Advanced men of the Chinese Company to be detailed by the O.C. will parade at the Police Training School, Kowloon, on Wednesday, July 18th, at 6.00 p.m. sharp for Extended Order and Baton Drill under Inspector Paterson. Dress:—Muff, Rifle, Side-Arms, and Truncheon to be carried.

Indian Company.

Resignation.—Sub-Ins. Khawas Khan is permitted to resign as from July 11th, owing to his being about to leave the Colony for good.

Training.—Constable R238 Noor Mohamed has passed his examination in Part 2 of Training Course with credit.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hongkong Section will take place on Thursday, July 19th. Fall in at Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress:—Khaki Uniform.

Revolver Practice.—Sunday, July 22nd has been tentatively fixed for the members of the Flying Squad to fire off the Revolver course; further particulars will be published later.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Rifle Practice.—Rifle practice will take place on the Peak Range on Sunday, July 22nd. Members will assemble at the Upper Train Station at 10.00 a.m. Uniform optional.

(Sgd.) W. KENT, A.S.P., Adjutant.

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LONG TACK SAM

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HAND & ELECTRIC MASSAGE
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MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE
6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hongkong.

NO BOOKIES.

SHANGHAI GREYHOUND CLUB DECISION.

Since the inauguration of greyhound racing in Shanghai the question has come up whether it would not make the sport more interesting if in addition to the pari-mutuel, bookies were permitted to function. It is well-known, of course, that quite a number of private individuals are in the habit of making books among their circle of acquaintances not only for greyhound but for all other forms of racing, but this naturally does not affect the issue. The point really comes down to whether the introduction of the professional bookie would be advantageous or otherwise to Shanghai. In this connection the decision taken by the authorities of Luna Park is of very great importance.

The N. C. Daily News understands that at a committee meeting the matter was discussed, and that the only betting at Luna Park should be through the pari-mutuel. It is understood that bookies in other parts of the world have been casting covetous eyes towards Shanghai as a field for their activities, and that, where there is the semblance of a chance to do business, numbers would lose no time in making their way East.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

TIENTSIN WIN OVER SHANGHAI.

The unfinished singles match between A. L. Ramjahn (Tientsin) and J. L. Wade (Shanghai) was concluded at Shanghai on Thursday on the French Club No. 4 hard court before an enthusiastic gathering of spectators.

Two sets were played, which both went, after a hard struggle, to the Tientsin player, thus giving the visiting team first place in the whole series, at three matches to two, all played to the full with the exception of one, the second doubles between V. A. Yacovlevsky and A. K. Murray (Tientsin) and J. L. Wade and J. Tanaka (Shanghai) which was won by the latter team in three straight sets.

The score yesterday in sets in the final singles stood, at the finish, at 6-4, 5-7, 5-7, 8-6, 6-3. The two sets played yesterday created great excitement, especially as at one time it seemed as though the Shanghai player would win, and thus claim the trophy for his team.

PING PONG LEAGUE.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES POSTPONED.

So far only five teams have entered the Senior Ping Pong League, viz: The S.C.A.A., Chinese A.A., Chinese Catholic Society, The Hong Kong Ping Pong Club, and the Hong Kong School. As regards the Junior League, only four entries have been received. This is rather disappointing in view of the keen interest taken in this indoor game amongst the numerous Clubs and Schools, and it has therefore been decided to postpone the closing date for entries until Friday, the 20th inst.

All those who participated in last year's League and Singles matches are requested to be present at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Play Ground on Sunday, the 22nd inst. at 4.30 p.m., when a group photo will be taken.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE HONG DOUBLES.

In the Hong Doubles yesterday J. S. McEachran and A. Reid (Chartered Bank), owe 15 beat M. G. Mills and R. D. Scott (Hongkong Bank) rec. 15, 2-6, 8-6, 6-4; T. L. Christie and D. J. Gilmore (Chartered Bank) rec. 15 beat E. L. Groome and W. N. H. Murdoch (Gibb, Livingston) rec. 5/6, 6-0, 6-2.

RECORD BREAKING.

16,000 MILES BY MOTOR CAR.

Sydney, July 16. Francis Birles was enthusiastically welcomed after having motored from London, breaking long distance records. Leaving London on October 19 last he travelled 16,000 miles by land and sea. —Reuter.

Koyno, June 20.—Two of the Lithuanian soldiers, wounded by the explosion of a defective blank cartridge while a shore battery at Memel was yesterday returning the salute of H.M. cruiser Canterbury, have since died. It was reported yesterday that a Lithuanian officer was killed on the spot.

SERIOUS FORGERY CHARGES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

An Amalgamation.

It appears that at the end of 1920 the two firms decided to amalgamate, the new company to be called Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Limited.

For that purpose on December 10, 1920, the Fook Lee and Company entered into two agreements with Thomas W. Simmons assigning its business to the new Company, these two agreements being incorporated into a supplementary and final agreement in January of the following year.

The only Rights.

The agreement was also arranged to include the taking over of the liabilities, and, in consideration thereof, the partners of the Fook Lee and Company were to assign to the new Company certain properties which they claimed to possess. The agreement of January, therefore, assigned to the new Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Limited, those properties which were under mortgage to the Asia Banking Corporation and the Bank of Canton, and the case for the prosecution would be that the prisoner and his brother had no right or instructions from the old man to assign those properties. The only rights they had at all were to hold those properties for their father.

The Asia Banking Corporation, as stated, were holding the Hillier Street properties as mortgages. With regard to the Bank of Canton, it was explained by Counsel that the prisoner had deposited with the Bank other lots as securities for debts incurred by his own firm of Fook Lee and Company. These lots were thus referred to as being mortgaged to the Bank of Canton.

Reverting to the agreement giving effect to the incorporation of the new concern of Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Limited, in which the prisoner and his brother were to be directors, Counsel said that in the original document, which Mr. Beavis was asked to put through, it was indicated that the only partners in the Fook Lee and Company were the two sons, and no provision was made for the signature or participation of the father, Fok Kam-chuen.

A Radical Change.

Counsel perceived a radical change in the interval of the original and final agreements. At the latter date, it was found necessary to assign those properties to the new Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Limited, and in order to accomplish the purpose, it became also necessary to include the father's name as a partner in the firm. Counsel again emphasized that at no time was the old man connected, in any way with his sons' Company.

On becoming Directors of the new Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Limited, the two sons, as such, became involved in a later fraud on the Bank of Canton, in relation to the deeds which were deposited as securities with the Bank for liabilities incurred when they functioned as the Fook Lee and Company.

Refused to Sign.

That brought them to the assignment of the property on February 22, 1921. The evidence with regard to that was as follows: Mr. Beavis had received instructions from the limited Company, of which those two sons were the Directors, to prepare the necessary deeds. The deeds were cleared and everything was ready for execution, but when the old man was asked to put his signature to it, he refused to do so and would have nothing to do with the whole business. Mr. Beavis reprimanded the sons for the time wasted, —Mr. Beavis' time in particular. Later the same day, the sons returned to Mr. Beavis' office and informed him that they had got their father to execute and sign the deed. Mr. Beavis congratulated them.

Counsel dealt with the appearance of the deed as it was brought to Mr. Beavis, commenting that to one conversant with the Chinese method of writing, the fact would have appeared as remarkable that the old man's signature should run horizontally instead of vertically, as was the usual way with Chinese calligraphy.

A Forgery.

The case for the prosecution was that it was a forgery which if not executed by the prisoner, was uttered by him to Mr. Beavis, with intent to defraud the father and the Bank of Canton. Having forged the deed, the next step was to negotiate with the Bank of Canton for the carrying forward of the financial arrangements for the benefit of the new Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Limited, and this was done by mortgaging the properties to the Bank of Canton, in return for which the Bank of Canton would give facilities to the tune of \$110,000. In May of that

year, the deed of mortgage was executed, and this was extended to include, in addition to the Hillier Street block, other property which belonged to defendant and a third brother in their capacity as joint tenants of the building.

Counsel stated that the old man was left in entire ignorance of these arrangements. Having transferred his power of attorney to the prisoner, the elder Fok left for Canton and did not return until 1923.

Then the Bank of Canton foreclosed on the mortgage, and the properties were put up for sale.

The old man read a notice of the sale in a newspaper and was much surprised by the discovery. He investigated matters, and Fok Chung-yuen, the prisoner, decamped. After his departure, Thomas W. Simmons and Company went into liquidation.

Father's Reluctance.

Mr. Jenkin then commented on the difficult position in which he was placed as Counsel for the prosecution, for two reasons, one of which was the apparent reluctance of the old man to come up into Court to give evidence in the case. He stipulated through his solicitor, Mr. Bulmer Johnson, that he would not do so until he had been informed of the points on which he would be asked to give evidence, and accordingly a précis of the case, based mainly on recent proceedings at the Supreme Court, had been forwarded to him. Now he (Counsel) was informed that the old gentleman had been examined by a Dr. Ho, who had advised that it was necessary for him to take a trip to the North. It was not known if the old man had carried out this advice. "I hope it will do him good, if he is already gone," observed Mr. Jenkin. If he was still here, it might be well necessary to ask for a subpoena to get him to come to Court. Even if they could get him into Court, Counsel expressed doubt as to what the old man would say in evidence.

Sergeant E. Cleme then went into the witness-box, and produced a warrant dated June 25 issued for the arrest of the defendant. He said he executed that warrant on the 26th at Kinsman on June 26 at 10 a.m.

Father Not Traced.

On June 16, a witness obtained subpoenas on behalf of the prosecution for Fok Kam-chuen, the accused's father, the addresses being 8, Hillier Street and 85, Kowloon Tong. He served the subpoena at the Hillier Street address at 7.25 p.m. yesterday and at the Kowloon address at 6 p.m. Mr. Lindsell:—Did you see anyone who admitted being the person on the subpoena?

Witness—No.

You merely left a copy at each address?—Yes. In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he was accompanied by Mr. Un Hui-fan of the Bank of Canton, who interpreted for him. Mr. Jenkin then handed the Court a certificate from Dr. S. C. Ho in which the doctor recommended Mr. Fok to go abroad for spring treatment.

After putting in this document, Mr. Jenkin called Fok Kam-chuen as a witness. There was no response and Acting C. D. I. Murphy, after leaving the Court for a short while, returned with the information that there was no one outside the Court answering to that name.

Warrant Applied For.

Mr. Jenkin:—In those circumstances, I ask for the usual warrant. Mr. Lindsell:—Falling personal service, you must prove that these two addresses are the known addresses of the man.

Mr. Jenkin then put Mr. Un Hui-fan, Secretary of the Bank of Canton, in the witness box.

Mr. Jenkin:—Were you present in the Supreme Court, when Fok Kam-chuen, as plaintiff in C. J. Action 180 of 1923, gave evidence?

—Yes, sir.

Did he then swear that he resided at 8 Hillier Street, Hongkong?—Yes, sir, as far as I remember, he did.

Did you remember him swearing it was his family house?—Yes, the upper floors.

Did you yesterday accompany Sergeant Cleme to that address?—Yes.

Did you go to the upper floor and enquire from occupants whether Fok Kam-chuen lived there?—Yes, sir; I asked for him.

Did you understand from them that that was one of his residences?—Yes, sir; a girl was there who claimed to be a daughter of Fok Kam-chuen.

Did you also attend with Sergeant Cleme at 85, Kowloon Tong?—Yes, sir.

Did you make enquiry of the occupants as to whether that was another of Mr. Fok Kam-chuen's addresses?—Yes, sir; but they said he was not there.

Did you understand he was not present?—Yes, sir; they asked us to go to Hillier Street.

Not in Colony.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson, in answer to his Worship, said that from his

THE CENTENARY OF A FORTUNE.

MADAGASCAR'S PEASANT KING.

A poor family of peasants called Bonetto, living in the Friuli country early in the last century, were often heard to say: "When our brother Francesco comes back from Africa we shall be able to build a little house and live more comfortably."

Francesco died in Madagascar, leaving some seventy-five millions of lire to his brothers on the Puy; but they knew nothing about their inheritance and died still dreaming of the house they had planned; and the news only reached a latter generation, who, being poor, unlettered folk, failed in their efforts to make good their claim. However, hope did not die, and they carefully kept the birth certificate of their great uncle, Francesco, and some documents proving their blood relationship to him.

Quite recently, upon the centenary of the wanderer's death, a mysterious, but apparently reliable, stranger called at the farm on the Puy, to tell the Bonetto family that he could put them in possession of their rightful heritage, through two persons whose identity was not to be revealed. The fortune was deposited in two States; the strangers in the background knew all about it, and betide anyone who tried to question further "the African Sphinx."

Much has been written about Francesco Bonetto since his death in 1828. Born in 1791 he left the little town of Vittorio Veneto at an early age to escape the police, and, being of an adventurous spirit and full of indomitable energy, he sought adventure in Africa. Falling in with a British mission of explorers he accompanied them to Madagascar, where Ravavalo, the young Queen of the Howa tribe in the centre of the island, fell in love with him. He won renown in several encounters with rival tribes, was made a war chief, and married the Queen.

Under the title of Radama I. he ruled, fought, and pirated. He built up a strong army, conquered rival tribes, signed treaties with European Powers and amassed a fortune which he invested in the East India Company. In 1828 clouds arose on a hitherto cloudless sky. Queen Ravavalo grew jealous of the white King's success with the women of Madagascar; then France wanted the island and sent an army to invade it in spite of England's declaration of its independence. That same year Francesco Bonetto, "King of Madagascar," died at the age of thirty-seven, some say from poison administered by the Queen, while others believed he was killed in battle by French soldiers.

For a time the family name of Bonetto sank into oblivion, as the adventurer was always referred to as "Francesco, Re," which caused a family of Piedmont of the name of Da Re to claim relationship and a share of the millions amassed by pirating. There seems to be no doubt as to the identity of his heirs and the substance of the story is true, but one awaits, with interest the development of events in connexion with mysterious strangers who guard the "King's" fortune.

Five mitred abbots will be present at the eighth centenary celebrations of the coming of the Cistercians to England in 1128, at the ruins of Waverley Abbey on July 18. A Pontifical Mass will be sung by a Cistercian abbot, assisted by monks of the Order.

Instructions he could say that Fok Kam-chuen was not in the Colony and that the constable was so informed.

Sergeant Cleme, questioned on the point by Mr. Lindsell, said he was not informed of that when he served the subpoenas. Mr. Yuen also corroborated on this point.

Mr. Lindsell (to Mr. Jenkin):—In the absence of this witness it is impossible for you to go on with this case?

Mr. Jenkin:—Not impossible. I shall have to restate the manner of proving the forgery.

His Worship enquired of Mr. Jenkin whether, in view of Mr. Bulmer Johnson's statement that his client had left the Colony, Mr. Jenkin still applied for a warrant to be issued.

Warrant Issued.

Mr. Jenkin replied that he still desired it, as enquiries at Kowloon Tong yesterday produced the answer that Fok Kam-chuen was in Hillier Street, which rather showed that he was still here.

His Worship, after looking up the authorities as regards the issuing of a warrant in a case where a subpoena was not served on the person named, announced that he would issue a warrant for the bringing, if possible, of the witness before the Court on Tuesday at 11.15 a.m.

Defendant was accordingly remanded.

LIBEL DAMAGES AGAINST EX-M.P.

SIR J. P. NEWMAN TO PAY £1,500.

A special jury in the King's Bench Division awarded £1,500 damages to Major Francis Gordon Small, of Prince of Wales mansions, Battersea, S.W., in his libel action against Sir John Prentman Newman, of Eaton-square, S.W., M.P. for the Finchley Division of Middlesex from 1918 to 1923.

Major Small is managing director of the Perfecta Motor Co., of which Sir John was chairman.

The allegation was that in letters which Sir John wrote to a Mr. Karl Dankl he referred to a pending charge of being drunk in charge of a car against Major Small—which was eventually dismissed—and said that such circumstances made it impossible for the Major to continue as managing director of the Perfecta Motor Company, in which Mr. Dankl also was interested.

"Stub in the Back."

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, summing up yesterday, said that Major Small's case was that Sir John was using smooth words to his face, but was, with no little cunning and no little determination, stabbing him secretly in the back. Sir John said that he told Mr. Dankl what was the nature of the charge against Major Small, but this was denied, and, if that were so, it was about as sinister an action as one could look for. It left one to think that Major Small might have been arrested for dishonesty.

Lord Hewart asked the jury if they were of the opinion that Sir John said to himself: "I will strike while the iron is hot. I will convert this little incident into a useful implement for my own purpose. If he did, they could hold that he acted with an indirect and wrong motive under the cloak of an exaggerated sense of duty. He would be playing a personal game, to his own advantage as he hoped."

The jury returned a verdict for Major Small, awarding him £1,500, as stated.

Lord Hewart entered judgment accordingly with costs and refused a stay of execution, saying, "I entirely agree with the verdict of the jury."

The question of an appeal is being considered.

LONDON MAGISTRATE'S PROTEST.

USE OF NAME ON CIRCULAR IN BYE-ELECTION.

Before beginning the hearing of the charges at Thames Police Court recently the magistrate, Mr. J.A.R. Cairns, said:

"My attention has been drawn to the use of my name and some observations I made in the course of my work here in the pending bye-election for guardians in the Mile End Old Town."

"I am very sorry that this has been done, and I want to believe that this has been done unwittingly. I know no party. I belong to no party, and I take no part in party politics either personal or official."

"I did pay a tribute to the Stepney Guardians for the resolute way in which they prosecuted social parasites and to that adhere. But I hope none of the contestants in the election will do for me the grave disservice of associating my name with their candidature, and I am sure that the gentleman who has done it will withdraw the circular of which I so strongly disapprove."

OIL IN NEW ZEALAND.

DISCOVERY OF WIDE FIELD CONFIRMED.

Wellington, June 17. The confirmation of the discovery of an extensive field of petroleum at Taranaki, New Plymouth (on the West Coast of the North Island), as reported in the Morning Post of May 21, is considered the most important event in the history of New Zealand for years.

Six German professors, who for the last six months have been closely investigating the discoveries of the Swiss petrologist, Dr. Bossard, and those of others made before the war, announce that crude oil is present in extensive commercial quantities over an area of 400 acres. It is very rich in quality, and the investigation indicated large unbroken accumulations with their original seal in tertiary layers.

The oil has worked its way by volcanic movements and pressure to secondary layers at convenient depths, and there are also smaller deposits in higher strata.

Another field is believed to exist near Gisborne, and boring is in progress.

Authorized Capital	\$250,000
Issued	250,000
Paid-Up	400,000
Reserve	400,000
Liabilities of share- holders	400,000
Surplus	400,000

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All remaining stock of Ladies' Dresses, Dress Lengths, Dress Ornaments, BOYS' Flannel and Tweed Suits, Shirts, Pyjamas, Hats, Topees, Underwear, Ribbons, etc.

Children's Folding Prams and Baby Go-Carts, Casement Cloths, Linoleum, etc.

1,000 yards of Tapestries, Serges, Velours and Mattress Ticking also at HALF PRICE.

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CHINESE LIQUOR.

UNUSUAL CHARGE AGAINST A DISTILLERY.

Further evidence was taken yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell in the case in which the Tai Tung native distillery was summoned on three counts arising out of alleged interference with the process of fermentation, by which they are said to have defrauded the Revenue Department.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo was for the defence. The contention of the prosecution, it will be recalled, was that while the defendant claimed that eight days were required for the fermentation of molasses in kongs (jars), in fact four days were sufficient. At the end of that time, it is alleged against the defendant, he drew off a portion of the fermented liquor for distillation, without the knowledge of the Revenue Department.

The three charges were that the defendant failed to keep a correct record of a portion of the amount of Chinese spirits produced from molasses, failed to keep a correct record of the amount of molasses added to what remained from fermentation in the kongs, and failed to affix properly the green duty paid labels on ninety jars of wine.

A Technical Point.

At the commencement of yesterday's hearing Mr. Lindsell dismissed the summons in regard to the green labels not being properly affixed, indicating that the jars were still in the distillery at the time, so that they could be deemed to be still within the custody of the distillery.

The licensee of the Tai Tung distillery, in the witness box, answering Mr. Lo said that it was quite common to have different results from mashes which were put into various kongs at the same time. When it came to distillation, they did not get the same strength from the different vats.

Mr. Lo: You are charged with having produced 130 gallons of Chinese spirits without making any record on your books?

Mr. Lindsell: That is to say, you distilled about 130 gallons of spirits from these kongs and concealed that distillation?

Defendant: We did not do that. We had no time.

Mr. Lo: You are also charged with the offence that you added certain amounts of molasses to several kongs without recording the same in your books—I have not done so. If I had added molasses, the inspector would certainly have found a shortage in the amount of molasses in stock, but he did not find it so.

Mr. Lloyd here explained that it was impossible to take a very accurate check of molasses stocked.

A Promise.

In answer to Mr. Lloyd, witness said he remembered seeing Mr. Lloyd after the summonses were issued and he also recalled telling Mr. Lloyd that in future he would confine his fermentation to five days. He explained to the Court that this promise was given in view of the fact that it was hot weather now and that it was possible to complete the fermentation in five days.

Arising out of the answer given by the defendant that he had no time to produce the 130 gallons attributed to him, witness explained that he had five stills in the distillery, but that only three or four were worked every day. Working eight hours, one still would be able to turn out 10 jars, which was about 300 cetties. The 130 gallons amounted to 900 cetties, which would take three stills eight hours each to produce. Witness explained that the charges were that the extra 130 gallons were produced between June 3 and 5. He said that June 3 was a Sunday and was therefore a holiday on which no work was done. On June 4 he produced 840 cetties, which were properly entered, as was the amount produced on June 5.

Witness said that he started work at seven in the morning and contended that he had no time to distill 130 gallons between that time and the time the Revenue Officer arrived, which was usually before noon.

Mr. Lloyd pointed out that he had two days to do it in.

Witness in answer to further questions said that he slept on the premises of the distillery, which never worked at night.

Onus of Proof.

Mr. Lo at the end of the witness' evidence said that there was no direct proof that the defendant defrauded the Revenue Department. Such evidence as had been produced by the prosecution was circumstantial and analytical.

Mr. Lindsell pointed out that the prosecution had said that

NURSERY HOME.

FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS.

The Canton Municipal Administrative Council at its 153rd meeting unanimously passed a proposal submitted by the Bureau of Education to establish a nursery home for the accommodation of children of the labouring classes, whose parents, under the necessity of working to earn a livelihood, were unable to devote any attention to them during the time.

It was stated in the proposal that social development was greatly handicapped owing to the lack of education on the part of most, if not all, of the children of the labouring classes. The need of a nursery home where such children could be properly cared for during the day, and be given training facilities, is keenly felt. Canton possesses a huge number of children of this description, and to start an institution with accommodation for them all will be a very difficult problem, particularly in view of the financial stringency of the times. A start can be made, however, on a modest scale. It is suggested that a small nursery be established in one of the many factory areas of the city where female workers are in the preponderance. An institution capable of caring for eighty children is contemplated. The initial organisation expense is expected to amount to slightly more than \$3,000, while the monthly upkeep will probably require \$600. It is proposed to operate this small institution as a trial nursery for a period of one year, and should results justify expectations, more institutions could then be established throughout the city.

It is further pointed out that in conjunction with the experimental nursery a school for training women in the care of babies could also be established at very little extra cost.

There was no explanation of the phenomenon described earlier in the evidence, except that the molasses had been extracted. All the defendant said in the witness box was that he could offer no explanation.

Mr. Lo said that it was not for the defence to explain away something which, according to the Government expert, was inexplicable. If necessary he could call such and every fok of the Tai Tung distillery to say that there was nothing "hanky-panky" going on on June 4 and 5.

The case was adjourned until Friday next at 2.15 p.m. when a special effort will be made to bring it to a close.

MISSIONS LOOTED.

FOREIGNERS' GRAVES DESECRATED.

Peking, July 16. Canadian missionaries, who recently went to Homan to investigate the state of their property, have returned. Interviewed by Reuter they declare that all reports of looting are true. Hospitals, schools, and residences have been looted of everything of value and more than one residence has been turned.

In some cases fires were lighted on the wooden floors and holes have been burned through. Chinese and foreign books have been wantonly trampled or torn up.

While the missionaries were there one or two buildings which previously had escaped were broken into and looted, and during their stay a prominent officer living in a foreign house threw the piano into the yard, rendering it useless.

The graves of missionaries and children and other foreigners at Changte have been desecrated.

Much of the looting occurred during the past six months. The missionaries state that the troops responsible belong to the 20th and 30th armies of the First Kuomintang. The Kuomintang recently occupied the American Presbyterian premises at Shuneh.

A strange fact in connection with the above is that while Feng Yushang's soldiers were guilty of the outrages, Feng Yushang, during a recent visit to Paoching, gave \$2,000 to the American mission there.—Reuter.

SINKIANG OUTRAGE.

MILITARY GOVERNOR SHOT BY SOLDIERS.

Shanghai, July 16. The Sin Wan Pao states that the Nationalist Government has received a telegram from Sinkiang announcing that General Yang Tseng-shin, the military governor of Sinkiang, when giving away the prizes at the Russian Language School on July 7, was shot down by soldiers, on the orders of Van Yao-nan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The assassins were arrested.

The gentry have elected King Szung, the Civil Governor, as acting military governor. It is understood that Ma Fushiang, who was recently appointed as military governor of Sinkiang, is at present on his way to Sinkiang.

The Kuo Min News Agency confirming the Sin Wan Pao report adds that Van Yao-nan and 20 of his bodyguards were executed on the 9th inst. by orders of King Szung.—Reuter.

INDIAN PEACEMAKER.

HONGKONG BARRISTER IN SHANGHAI.

After two and a half months' hard work, peace has been patched up in the Indian community of Shanghai and the new spirit, which augurs well the future, was evidenced in a remarkable procession last Tuesday when the peace-maker left Shanghai for India.

The peace-maker is Mr. Kahan Singh Chowdhury, barrister-at-law and acknowledged Sikh leader, who arrived on the mission which has proved successful, and is expected to have lasting results in the community.

Mr. Chowdhury left Shanghai on the steamer Kamo Maru, and a triumphal procession was held in his honour from the Gurdwara in Paoshing Road to the Customs Jetty. About 100 Indians took part in the procession, and there were also several women.

Mr. Chowdhury headed the procession and wore garlands of flowers around his neck, presented to him by his admirers. The procession set off at 10 a.m., and marched leisurely through the streets to the jetty where a warm "bon voyage" was given to him for his services.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

TEN KILLED IN MUNICH DISASTER.

Munich, July 16. At least ten persons were killed and 25 injured in a collision between two expresses. The carriages caught fire and some of the bodies are unrecognisable.

A passenger pulling the communication cord stopped the train travelling to Nuremberg outside the station here. The second train which left here a few minutes after the first, crashed into the stationary one.—Reuter.

VANDALS AT WORK.

IMPERIAL PALACE TO BE BLUE WASHED.

Peking, July 16. Not content with changing the name of Peking, the Nationalists are planning to change all streets names having a monarchist flavour, such as Prince Wang Street, and have already commenced painting the red walls of the Imperial Palace with Nationalist blue. They also intend to remove the Yellow tiles, thus destroying the picturesque appearance of the ancient capital.—Reuter.

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"SHADOWS"

By PATRICIA LEIGH.

AUTHOR OF A MODERN GIRL, ETC.

CHAPTER XV.

Two months passed. Summer had now come in earnest. Shlagh was hard at work in London; Drake was also in London, endeavouring to be patient. In Devonshire Mrs. Drake was dreaming contentedly of the wedding that was soon to take place; and the Crittalls were busily speculating on what still seemed to them a mystery.

Meanwhile what of Moyston? Although, for the time being, Shlagh had passed out of his life she still occupied his thoughts a great deal. He had an ingrained conservatism. Any sort of change was as abhorrent to him as any suspicion of the dramatic. For several years he had been in the habit of linking his future with his marriage with Shlagh. And now there was a curious void; an emptiness and even an aimlessness which he tried in vain to fill by travelling.

His destination was always determined by any acquaintances who happened to be accessible. Thus, it was a matter of indifference whether he was at Beauville, or Monte Carlo, so long as he could meet a small and exclusive set of people by whom his conversation would be properly valued.

He started at Biarritz, because of the Hurlinghams and the Vere Boyds. At Beauville he was entertained by the Lloyd-Hunters; and finally, although he disliked the place, he went to San Sebastian, in response to a cordial invitation from Lord Tamerton.

Vaguely—though he would not have admitted it, even to himself—Moyston was impelled by a desire to find someone who would take the place of Shlagh. He was hampered by lack of capital. He had either to marry someone rich enough to be indifferent, or to go about making some money himself.

The prospect of work was not very agreeable.

At first he was dismayed by the number of people who had not heard that his engagement was broken. With that delicacy which he invariably commanded, he explained as much of the truth as was compatible with a reserved temperament. He managed to emphasize, however, that it was Shlagh who broke off the engagement, and that her motive was the foolish one of false pride. He had tried to dissuade her, to point out that money could make no difference, but she refused to listen.

After a while he was conscious of that subtle sympathy which is really admiration. Without any effort he posed as a man who stoically hides his injured feelings. His consolation was the fact that at least he had behaved as a gentleman.

One day in the lounge of the Hotel Asturias, Lady Tamerton touched on the subject as gently as her curiosity could permit.

An Impossible Position.

"I think," she said, "the way you stood by Miss Hurlstone was wonderful. But I can't understand her own attitude. It was positively selfish to force you into such an impossible position. I'm afraid that people who didn't know you must have thought you deserted her."

Moyston sipped his wine. After a long pause he replied:

"I never care what people think. The real tragedy is Shlagh's future."

"I was going to ask you about that. But perhaps I shouldn't have mentioned the subject."

"The last I heard," continued Moyston, "was that she was working in the city. But she treated all her friends alike. She would take neither help nor advice."

"One would think that you were all to blame! And yet, isn't it a fact that she's working for the very man who caused all her misfortunes?"

"I believe it is," Hugh paused for a moment. "I can't pretend to understand."

"But what is your opinion of the whole thing? Do you know this man Drake?"

"I've never met him," replied Hugh gravely. "Beyond the fact that he's enormously rich I know nothing about him. But his reputation in the city is none too good."

"It's impossible to make a million pounds honestly. And I suppose he came from nowhere?"

"He belongs," was the answer. "To the new aristocracy of wealth."

"Wealth and vulgarity! The old order is changing. In fifty years time birth will cease altogether to count."

"At least," said Hugh with a smile, "we shan't grapple with it in fifty years time."

But despite his apparent ignorance Hugh Moyston knew a great deal about Shlagh's present position; and he knew more about Drake than he cared to divulge. Some weeks ago he had received a very

curious letter from Lady Crittall which was full of astonishing information. In the course of asking him to recommend her a hotel she mentioned her suspicions that there was something more than a business relation between Shlagh and Drake. She had only hinted, but Hugh was quick to read between the lines.

It seemed unbelievable. For a while he seriously wondered if the shock had affected her mind.

Lady Crittall, he felt, would never have written on mere hearsay. She was a shrewd woman and had opportunity for judging. If Shlagh was spending weekends with Drake there was only one possible conclusion.

His first reaction was a feeling of anger. That she should reject him and marry Drake would be utterly monstrous. It would imply that she never really cared for him and never missed him.

What he had hoped would happen was that she would fail in earning her livelihood and be forced to admit he was right all along. Whether he would be in a position to step in and rescue her, forgiving the way in which she had treated him, would depend on a certain circumstance. He had longed to be able to become re-engaged ever since they parted. She had become a big factor in his life, and he told himself that he still really loved her. And she must feel the need of him—surely she could not look back without a regret.

No Right to Marry.

But he could not "rescue" her in his present position. Two thousand a year barely paid his personal expenses. Poverty, in any form, was undignified, and although when he was engaged to Shlagh he would not have broken it off on that account, now they were free he would not be selfish enough to ask her again to marry him. He had a fixed belief that unless a man could keep his wife in their accustomed circle of society he had no right to marry.

That was part of Moyston's creed. Had it been otherwise, he might have yielded five years ago to a passing infatuation for Esme Crittall. Of course, at that time he had not met Shlagh; and Esme had no thoughts of Drake.

But there might soon be a solution to his dilemma. He had just received news that his uncle was dangerously ill. If he died Moyston would probably inherit a considerable fortune, and his choice would no longer be hampered. The artificial barrier that Shlagh had erected would be torn down.

That evening he climbed the hill which overlooks San Sebastian, and selected a quiet table outside the restaurant where he could smoke a cigar over a cognac. A magnificent panorama stretched beneath him. San Sebastian gleamed in the setting sun, its stately massive buildings built around the perfect semicircle of the bay. The surf broke with a thunderous roar on the south stretched rugged, purpling mountains, capped in the remote distance, with snow.

"Why is it," he asked himself, "that all my thoughts turn to Shlagh? Why should I want to go back to her?"

It was not easy to discover the reason. And yet, surely it must be because, he loved her, because the mysterious attraction that drew them together was as inevitable as that which had parted them. He must marry her. If only this wealth came to him he would rescue her from her present wretched surroundings, give her all the luxury to which she had been accustomed and the past would be forgotten like some ugly dream.

He would have nothing like the quite vulgar wealth of Drake, but if he went to her in these circumstances it was unthinkable that she should refuse.

It was the last week in July that Moyston received an urgent summons to the bedside of his uncle in London. The old man was rapidly sinking, and there was only a faint hope of recovery when Hugh arrived.

Hugh went back to his rooms in Jermyn Street to be ready in case of any eventuality.

To his surprise he found that the Crittalls were also in town. Eager for the latest news he was glad to accept their invitation to lunch at Martin's Hotel, that quiet, exclusive resort of country people, off St. James' Street.

Bronzed by the sun, Hugh was certainly a handsome figure in immaculate morning dress. There was nothing in his manner to suggest excitement. The tranquil consciousness of his superiority was the surest mark of his high breeding.

(To Be Continued.)

REVOLUTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

AN OLD SYSTEM TO GO.

A revolution is going on to-day in the elementary schools, which will eventually alter the whole face of our social and industrial life. Educationists fifty years hence will scarcely be able to believe that when the President of the Board of Education announced, on May 16, 1928, that the elementary school system was to be scrapped, there were so few Members in the House that the count was demanded! And yet an English Institution, for seventy-eight years as "national" as the Church, is about to be "disestablished," and in twenty years' time the very term "elementary" will be only a memory, for the thing it described will have ceased to be.

Everybody takes a morbid interest in the dismantling of a venerable building, and wonders what will rise on the old site. In the present instance this curiosity may be indulged to the full, at the modest price of sixpence. "The New Prospect in Education," just published by the Board of Education, describes its fascinating plan with a smacking of lips that is most refreshing in a work from Whitehall.

The revolution was inevitable. The elementary school is a mid-Victorian institution, which was designed for the children of "the labouring poor." It served its turn in the nineteenth century, and it has been so cleverly tinkered up in the twentieth that our primary schools are still the best in the world. But the feeling has been growing for a long time that the seventy-year-old framework of the system is not spacious enough for the requirements of citizenship to-day. While the leaving age has slowly risen to 14, the scope and function of the schools has remained substantially the same for fifty years. Something is obviously wrong when the "finishing" education of the vast majority of young citizens must still be termed "elementary."

The "Black-Coat" Fallacy.

The need for a drastic re-modelling of the whole system was so clearly stated in the famous Hawod Report on the Education of the Adolescent that the Board of Education were finally convinced that a bold move must be made. The report recommended a clean break at the age of 11. Up to that age elementary education—a firm grounding in the elements of knowledge—should be the main business of the school. From eleven onwards a wider and more liberal education, secondary in character but varied in type, should be given to all the older children.

The Board have now adopted this general principle, and from it

will spring a whole series of reforms. The "eleven plus" pupils are to be transferred to an entirely separate building which will be known as a Senior, Modern, Central, or Secondary School, according to the type of senior education given.

The purpose of having so many varieties of senior schools is to ensure that children shall receive a training which will fit them for the general business of life, whether it be manual, commercial, technical, or professional. In other words, the new senior schools shall not follow the awful example of the existing secondary school system, which produces an absurdly high percentage of misfits, through assuming that most of the pupils are destined for an academic or black-coated career.

For this warping of the time function of the Secondary School the Board seem to blame (by implication) the ridiculous School Certificate Examinations, which are in the hands of men of a purely academic outlook. The examinations in the new senior and secondary schools are not to determine but to be determined by the work covered.

Effect on Private Schools. The Board are alive to the danger of education for the business of life degenerating into training for the life of business. They will, however, have the support of public opinion in their insistence on the provision of practical and technical courses which shall reveal to impressionable minds the dignity of manual and craft work. Cultural studies and technical practice will go hand in hand.

And what of the under-elevens? These juniors are to have a school to themselves, as self-contained as the senior school. Its function will be analogous to that of the preparatory school in the public school system. It will lay the firm foundations of knowledge, but it will do so in an atmosphere entirely different from that of the present junior "standards." The fact that the Junior School is for the first time to be an independent school will enable it to build up a corporate life and tradition of its own.

Where is the money to come from? Curiously enough the fact has been established in areas where this type of re-organisation has already been carried out that it costs no more than the overlapping, and therefore wasteful, system now in force.

It is interesting to speculate what the effect of all this will be on the private schools. Some say it will kill the third-rate "seminary for the sons and daughters of gentlemen." Others hold that the State Secondary School will be so "cheapened" under the new dispensation that the private schools will thrive on a new snobbery. We must wait and see.

SPANISH WORLD FLIGHT.

COMDR. FRANCO TO START THIS MONTH.

Seville, Spain, July 6.—Commander Ramon Franco, who flew from Spain to South Africa in 1926, announced to-day that he plans to start his world flight on July 31.

According to the original plan Commander Franco and a crew of four, including Captain Alda acting as navigator and Captain Gallarza, as a co-pilot of Commander Franco, will start from Cadiz, Spain, on July 31 in a four-motored seaplane, for New York, with stops at the Azores and Halifax. They will bring 1,000 pounds of mail. They expect to make the hop in 48 hours.

May Call at Manila.

On arrival in New York, the party will continue by seaplane around the world by way of Havana, Mexico, California, Alaska, Japan and possibly Manila.

"We are not contemplating a stunt flight," Commander Franco says. "We shall simply blaze the trail which commercial aviators will follow regularly between the old world and the new."

"We will leave Cadiz July 31, at 3 a.m. and our seaplane will be moored at the foot of Manhattan Island at 4 p.m. August 2."

The seaplane is to be a 2,000-horsepower Super-Dornier Wal. In the crew will be Commander Franco and Captain Gallarza as pilots, Ruiz de Alda acting as navigator.

"The flight has been well planned," declared the fier while in the United States recently to perfect details of the venture.

Will use a Seaplane.

"We have chosen a seaplane—because it is the only aircraft capable of negotiating the distance successfully. Others may fly between America and Europe in land planes, but the fact that they may succeed occasionally does not mean that this means is safe."

"A worthy seaplane, if disabled, can come down, attend to repairs and take off again. Seaplanes are heavier, and cumbersome, but they can carry larger motors and neutralize the defect of weight through added power and ability to carry more fuel."

"We shall start precisely at the season when the weather is best, bringing with us 1,000 pounds of mail. In the Azores we will refill our tanks so we may have about 2,000 gallons for the long hop. Then we shall lose no time leaving for Halifax."

"My cabin will be fitted with the same number of navigator devices as the captain's cabin of a large liner. If the weather is foggy and I cannot read the compass we will go above the clouds, and I will carry a 500-watt radio transmitter with an adequate receiver so as to be able at all times to get in touch with ships below and check up on my reckonings. We are taking no chances. Our plane will have a dead weight of eight tons, or of 10 tons fully loaded."

"We wish to prove the possibility of the Azores route as the only Atlantic airway possible."

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.
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EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 20
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 28	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
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LONG SERVICE.

TRIBUTES TO MR. AND MRS. H. T. JACKMAN.

The esteem in which Mr. H. T. Jackman, Assistant Director of Public Works, and Mrs. Jackman are held was evidenced at Government House yesterday afternoon when, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Jackman from local Government Service, he and his wife were the recipients of a rose bowl and coffee set. The presentation was made by the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, Director of Public Works, in the presence of His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., and Mrs. Southern, and a large gathering of Government officials with their ladies.

Mr. Jackman has served with the local Government for 25 years, during which time both he and Mrs. Jackman, who has energetically interested herself in several public organizations, have made many friends by whom they will be greatly missed. The best wishes of the community will go with them on Saturday next when they sail for home on board the s.s. Rawalpindi.

Mr. Jackman's Career.

Mr. Jackman was born on June 4, 1874 and arrived in Hongkong on July 15, 1903 to take up the position of Executive Engineer. In 1920 he acted as Assistant Director of Public Works and his position was confirmed in the following year. He was acting Director of Public Works from May to August in 1923 and also last year, during which time he was an Official Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Mr. Jackman has been a member of the Hongkong Club since the year of his arrival and was also a member of the Civil Service Club, having at one time served on the committee. During his long stay in the Colony Mr. Jackman has taken a large part in sports and games, having been cricketer, golfer, tennis and billiards player, showing a considerable degree of skill at all the games he has tackled.

His Excellency's Remarks.

Prior to the presentation His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government made a few remarks concerning Mr. Jackman. His Excellency said:

On behalf of my wife and myself I should just like to say how pleased we are to welcome the members of the P.W.D. this afternoon. There is a touch of sadness about the occasion, inasmuch as one of the objects of our meeting is to say Good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Jackman.

There is no need for me to say how sorry we are to lose them both, or how much we have enjoyed them, but the cause of the separation.

I am going to leave the D.P.W. to speak of Mr. Jackman's work in general and shall confine myself to saying how much I have myself, in our comparatively brief association of barely a year, appreciated Mr. Jackman's assistance when he was acting as D.P.W. during part of which time I was administering the Government. I found Mr. Jackman the most loyal and hard-working of helpers and there is, I am afraid, no doubt that the hard work of that year has had much to do with Mr. Jackman's illness.

We can ill afford to lose either Mr. or Mrs. Jackman. I could say a lot about Mrs. Jackman's interest in all that has been for the good of

SHATIN ROBBERY.

WOMAN VICTIMISED BY ARMED RUFFIANS.

An armed raid was carried out at an unnumbered matchbox at Tin Sum Village, Shatin, New Territories, occupied by a Chinese woman, on Saturday about mid-night by ten armed men, nine of whom were armed with daggers and one with a toy pistol. According to a report to the police made yesterday the robbers broke into the house and made off with a number of things, including a quantity of jewellery and clothing. The value of the stolen property cannot be estimated at present, pending a fuller report.

the women of this Colony, and the Helena May Institute especially will miss her active assistance.

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is no time for long speeches. We welcome you all here and we wish Mr. Jackman a speedy recovery and with Mrs. Jackman many pleasant years of life, free from all official worries, in the more healthy if less pleasant climate of England.

Gifts Presented.

In asking Mr. and Mrs. Jackman to accept the gifts the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy said:

Your Excellency, Mrs. Southern, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Firstly, may I express the feelings of the officers of this department and thank your Excellency and Mrs. Southern for your very great kindness and the great honour you have done us all by inviting us as a body to Government House to-day, and for allowing us to take this opportunity of saying farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Jackman.

It is just 25 years and one day since Mr. Jackman arrived in this Colony and only four or five officers are present here to-day who can remember his arrival. His devotion to duty has, I fear, had much to do with undermining his health which unfortunately necessitates his leaving us now.

For myself I have been very fortunate in having so loyal a friend and so helpful and efficient an assistant. His capacity for work is well-known and I shall always be most grateful to him for his very valuable assistance during the five years I have had the pleasure of serving with him.

Mr. Jackman has seen great developments during his 25 years' service. When he arrived in 1903 the expenditure of the department was under 1½ millions and the European staff was about 50. Now our average annual expenditure is over eight millions and we have a European staff of over 150.

Tribute to Mrs. Jackman.

The Colony is not only losing a very valued officer but we are also losing Mrs. Jackman, who can ill be spared and who has endeared herself very much to us all. She will be greatly missed not only by this department, who well know of her never-failing kindness and readiness to help, but she will be also greatly missed by the many and varied public committees to which she has so wholeheartedly devoted so much of her time and energy. We wish them both most heartily the very best of health and happiness.

With your Excellency's permission, we wish to present to Mr. and Mrs. Jackman a small token of the regard and affection in which they are held by every officer in the

WATER COMPLAINT.

CHINESE GRUMBLE OVER RESTRICTION.

Following the many complaints among the Chinese to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce regarding water restriction, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, the Chairman of the Chamber, approached the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and requested that the matter be taken up with the Public Works Department with a view to extending the present limitation from two to three hours.

Mr. Li pointed out the hardship on Chinese consumers adding that the extension would undoubtedly be a great relief to the Chinese community. Mr. Li was informed that the Secretariat will do what it can in the matter.

department and we trust they will keep it as a memento of our best wishes and kindest remembrances. Mr. Jackman returned thanks for the gifts.

Following the presentation those present partook of tea on the lawn while games of bowls and tennis were played. Pleading selections were rendered by the band of the 3/15 Punjab Regiment.

Colony's Development.

During his work here Mr. Jackman has seen great changes take place in both Hongkong and Kowloon. When he first arrived in the Colony there was no sign of the Law Courts, the Post Office or the Harbour Office, although the foundations in each case had been started. The low level tramway was in course of construction. There were no motor cars; no Stubbs Road; no May Road and no Shek O; Repulse Bay was practically unknown. Victoria Road was a country lane overgrown with grass; the area above Caine Road was, in fact, a residential area and if one missed the last car to the Peak it was a case of taking a chair or walking up the Peak Road.

As regards Kowloon the changes have been more remarkable. Shamshuipo in 1903 was a typical Chinese town, with narrow streets, no drains and no ventilation. Fortunately, a large fire occurred and an opportunity was provided for redevelopment. Lo Lung Hang, Shek Shan, Hau Pul Loong, Ma Tau Kok, Ma Tau Wai, Ma Tau Chung, Kowloon Tsai, Kowloon Tong, Tong Mi and Tai Kok Tsui were villages—low lying—malaria—and dangerous from many points of view. The worst of these have now been removed. Shamshuipo is now a thriving modern town with wide streets and efficient drainage and the other insanitary areas have been cleared up and are now in a very different condition from what they were in 1903. This has entailed a large amount of work on the part of the P.W.D. and it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Jackman is largely responsible for the very great improvements which have been made.

No Railway.

It should be remembered that in 1903 there were no motor cars in Kowloon and no railway. If one wanted to go to Tai Po it was a choice between ricksha and bicycle. The Tai Po Road was very different from what it is now and the Castle Peak Road was non-existent. Beyond Tai Po one had to walk—generally on paddy bunds.

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"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON" 3rd Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London

OUTWARD SERVICE
"NINGHOV" due 17th July. S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ACHILLES" due 24th July. S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

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Pres. Lincoln ... Tues., July 31st Pres. Grant ... Tues., July 24th
Pres. Madison ... Tues., Aug. 14th Pres. Cleveland ... Tues., Aug. 7th
Pres. Jackson ... Tues., Aug. 28th Pres. Pierce ... Tues., Aug. 21st
Pres. McKinley ... Tues., Sept. 11th Pres. Taft ... Tues., Sept. 4th

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Pres. Garfield Sun., July 29, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Sept. 9, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison Sun., Aug. 12, 8 a.m. Pres. Van Buren ... Sun., Sept. 23, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe ... Sun., Aug. 26, 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Oct. 7th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Grant ... July 17th, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland July 31st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln ... July 21st, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison ... Aug. 4th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Garfield ... July 28th, 6 a.m. Pres. Harrison ... Aug. 12th, 8 a.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to—
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"CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th August.	
"CITY OF HALIFAX" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 2nd September.	
BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th August.	
"CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October.	

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"FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th July.	
"MYRTLEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd September.	

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"TI HOW" ... 7th August.

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Alagoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay, Cape Town, an Bay Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Johor, Port Amelle, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luders Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Yatsing Kwongsang Hopsang Kwaisang	Wed. 18th July at noon. Sun. 22nd July at noon. Wed. 25th July at noon. Sun. 29th July at noon.
TO OSAKA via AMOI, MOI & KOBE	Kutsang Namsang Kumsang	Fri. 20th July at 7 a.m. Fri. 23rd Aug at 7 a.m. Thurs. 16th Aug at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Kwongsang	Tues. 17th July at 6 p.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Fooksang Hosang	Wed. 25th July at 3 p.m. Fri. 3rd Aug at 3 p.m.
TO SINGAPORE	Yuenesang	Thurs. 19th July at noon.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed. 25th July at 3 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN	Waishang Chipsang	Wed. 18th July at 5 p.m. Tues. 24th July at noon.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.

Excellent 1st class accommodation on through steamers from Calcutta to Japan at the specially reduced return fares of \$175. to Kobe and \$200. to Yokohama. These return tickets are available for 3 months. Further reductions made for parties of not less than 4 adults.

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(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "DARDANUS"	via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	via Suez Canal	7th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	via Suez Canal	24th Aug.
S.S. "PHEMIUS"	via Suez Canal	21st Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	via Suez Canal	5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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Fare Hongkong to London \$32.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" (Via Oran)	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" (Via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPPE" (Via Oran)	31st Oct.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	20th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY"	10th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENARARY"	1st Sept.

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Above sailings are subject to Weather Conditions and Intending Passengers are requested to communicate with the Office, whenever any of the Typhoon Signals are hoisted.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU"

will be despatched from Hongkong

on the

8th AUGUST, 1928,

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

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For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Queen's Building. Tel. No. Central 108.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per S.A. President Jefferson from Manila.—Mr. C. Baker, Mr. Francisco Baltazar, Mr. G. S. Chong, Mr. Rodolfo Carbajal, Mr. Juan Ferrer, Mr. Shigeo Ikeda, Mr. Helmut Kuhl-zach, Mr. Yu Geo Klong, Mr. Antonio M. Liwang, Mr. Lim My Pe, Mr. J. W. Mayhew, Miss Jean Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Mercer, Dr. F. Ng Ozorio, Mr. Amadeo Pacheco, Mr. Antonio Pabalon, Mr. Eusebio Pacheco, Mr. Jose Sanchez, Mr. Fidel Soriano, Mr. Jose P. Santos, Mr. Constancio R. Uy, Mr. Yuan Chong Shao, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Belsje, Mrs. Sara S. Novak, Mrs. F. G. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Helms, Mrs. Sofia C. De Veyra, Dr. Mario Paz Mendoza, Mrs. E. P. Lock, Mrs. L. Rosenberg, Mr. A. A. Brimo, Mr. Bryan B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Clifford, Mr. Geo. D. Cowie, Mrs. Theodora H. Cowie, Mr. Geo. D. Cowie Jr., Miss Theodora H. Cowie, Miss Louise C. Cowie, Miss Betty A. Cowie, Miss Juanita A. Reyes, Mr. John W. Ryan, E. Smith, Miss Beverly J. Smith, Mr. Arthur G. White, Mr. Otto Wyss, Lt. and Mrs. R. R. Yates, U.S.N., Mr. C. O. Bohannon, Mr. Lloyd Myles.

Per S.A. President Adams from Shanghai, Japan and San Francisco.—Mr. Carl Bodiker, Mr. Willis Browne, Mr. Horace C. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dawie, Mr. H. J. Eddo, Mr. Kwan Fan Fah, Mrs. Zena Feldman, Mr. D. Maurice Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Grimpel, Master Morris Grimpel, Master Boris Grimpel, Miss Mina Grimpel, Mr. Tseng Fee Hong, Mrs. Beatrice H. Howard, Mr. T. S. Koo, Mr. and Mrs. E. Daniel Mulher, Mr. Arthur Goh Mar, Mrs. Jung Shee Mar, Miss Geraldine Mar, Miss Helen Mar, Master Glenn Mar, Master Robert Mar, Mr. Carl G. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Okajima, Master Peter P. Okajima, Mr. T. S. Ou, Mr. Clinton E. Philbrick, Mr. W. Pleysier, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Reid, Mr. Tang Sing, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stimpson, Mr. K. M. Wong, Mr. F. S. Wood, Mr. Hung Ying, Mr. Chai Chao Yung, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Sao Ping, Mr. Geo. Casselino, Mr. and Mrs. Casley H. Casselino, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Glasspole, Mr. Edward W. Holsford, Mr. Tee Chong Pee, Mrs. Tallulah B. Sinclair, Mr. H. Yamaguchi, Mr. Frederic M. Grant, Mr. Andrew Hardwick, Mr. Winthrop H. McClure, Mrs. Evelyn Bohannon, Miss Alberta Bohannon, Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, Mr. and Mrs. John M. McClintock, Mr. Robert M. McClintock, Mr. John C. McClintock, Miss Betty McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hurley, Miss Mabel C. Kinsley, Mr. Fred S. Lock, Miss Ann S. Foster, Mr. George D. Hart, Comdr. and Mrs. S. F. Heim, U.S.N., Miss Mabel Ingraham, Miss Myrtle M. Marsh, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, Mr. James W. McDougall, Miss Alice Nickerson, Dr. Herman J. Boldt, M.D., Mrs. Frederic Bergner, Miss Margaret Bergner, Mr. Thomas C. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dunlaevy, Mr. John C. Winterburn.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

NEW OFFICIALS ASSUME THEIR POSITIONS.

On Sunday afternoon there was a general meeting of the Chinese Seamen's Associated Union, when the newly elected officials took the oath of office. Mr. Ip Lan-chuen of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and many others were present.

The nine chosen executive committee members are Messrs. Leung Yuen-woo, chairman, S. C. Ling, K. C. Leung, Chang Hon-kong, To Fuk-chuen, Chang Cheung, Wat Chuk-har, Sew Chung-man, Tong Lung and the five members of the supervisory committee, Messrs. Tong Wing, Yip Ching, Lam Hon-sang, Kwok Pak and Tong King-fong.

DEATH OF REV. DR. GOMES.

ACTING BISHOP OF MACAO.

Macao, July 16.
The death occurred on Sunday of Rev. Dr. Antonio Gomes, D.D., the acting Bishop of Macao.—Our Own Correspondent.

[The Rev. Dr. Gomes was well-known in Hongkong and his passing will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. There are many in the Colony who recall the great effort he made some twenty years ago to rebuild the historic ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral at Macao. The inspiring service on the site, to which invitations were extended to the Catholics in Hongkong, Shanghai and the coast ports, and his stirring appeal from a temporary pulpit to rebuild the Cathedral on the old site, retaining the granite facade, originally built by the Japanese converts to Roman Catholicism, will be remembered by all who took part. It was a memorable gathering. In addition, the Rev. Dr. Gomes organized various bazaars and fetes, and he even went to the length of approaching the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company for permission to place boxes on the steamers on the Hongkong-Macao run in order that offerings may be made by passengers travelling to and fro. Unfortunately the sum raised was totally inadequate for reconstruction purposes. In connexion with the historical facade, it is interesting to note that quite recently a Japanese Commission, headed by a Professor of the University of Tokyo, paid a special visit to Macao in order to obtain further information of the Cathedral facade and the inscriptions thereon. A very old painting of the first Japanese martyrs was discovered in the Cathedral, and through the courtesy of Dr. Gomes, a photograph of this was taken by the technical staff of Tokyo University to be preserved as a historical record in the Japanese capital.]

The late Dr. Gomes acted on several occasions for the Bishop of Macao during the latter's pastoral visits to the Delta districts of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and to Timor, Singapore and Malacca. He was responsible for starting and conducting the daily newspaper in Macao known as *La Patria*, of which he was the Editor-in-Chief until it discontinued publication a month ago. A writer of repute, he was also a keen educationist, and took a special interest in educational matters in Macao.

The late Dr. Gomes, who was a member of the Society of Jesus, had been in failing health for a considerable period, and his illness within recent months was of so severe a nature that the worst was feared. Loved by all who knew him, his death will be a severe loss to Macao. He was about sixty years of age.]

TURKISH EARTHQUAKE

MANY BUILDINGS DAMAGED IN SMYRNA.

Constantinople, July 16.
A violent earthquake of twenty seconds duration occurred at Smyrna yesterday. Many buildings were damaged and several persons injured, including the wife and child of the governor.—Reuter.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

WILH. WILHELMSEN.

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA & AUSTRALIA LINE.

The Motorship.

"TH. LATTI"
The above vessel having arrived from Norway via ports on 16th July, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the non-hazardous, hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on 21st July, at 10 a.m.
No claims will be admitted unless notified and/or application for survey made in writing, within seven days after landing of the goods, or in any case before the goods are taken delivery of.

Claims will not be recoverable unless complete accounts are sent in within fourteen days of final discharge of vessel.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & CO., LTD.
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Hongkong, 16th July, 1928.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.
From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship, "BENRINNES"
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th July, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th July, 1928, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1928.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The Motor Vessel, "DANMARK"
having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th July, 1928, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Asbe on the 18th July, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 23rd July, 1928, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1928.

P. & O. BRITISH-INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
RAJAPINDI	16,619	21st July.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
NANKIN	7,058	28th July.	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
KIDDERPORE	5,334	10th Aug.	Straits & Bombay
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyreus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Kbedivial Mail S. S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TALMA	10,000	3rd Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	13th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thure
TANDA	6,656	31st Aug.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
S' A' RANG	4,500	28th Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S. S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

RAJPUTANA	16,568	20 July, D'light.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKLIWA	7,936	23rd July.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama

1. ALIPORE | 5,273 | 23rd July. | Kobe
1. Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
\$120, \$112, \$110 \$102 \$83 via SAN FRANCISCO
\$840 \$840 via JAPAN & SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
Siberia Maru (Calle Keelung) Tuesday, 24th July.
Taiyo Maru (Calle Los Angeles) Wednesday, 8th Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
Katori Maru ... Saturday, 28th July.

Atsuta Maru ... Saturday, 11th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 25th July.

Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
Isoyo Maru ... Friday, 27th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
Anyo Maru ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.
Bingo Maru ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
Tatuno Maru ... Monday, 30th July.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

Delagoa Maru (Calle Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Hakodate Maru ... Wednesday, 18th July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Mishima Maru ... Friday, 20th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Muroran Maru ... Wednesday, 18th July.
Hakone Maru ... Monday, 23rd July.
1. Cargo only.

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For further information apply to:- **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**
Tel. Central Nos. 292, (private exchanges to all Depts.)

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"Changte" & "Taiping."

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

VIA MANILA, ILOILO AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong on or about	Sails hence on or about
TAIPING	In Port	17th July
CHANGTE	7th August	17th August
TAIPING	7th September	14th September
CHANGTE	9th October	16th October

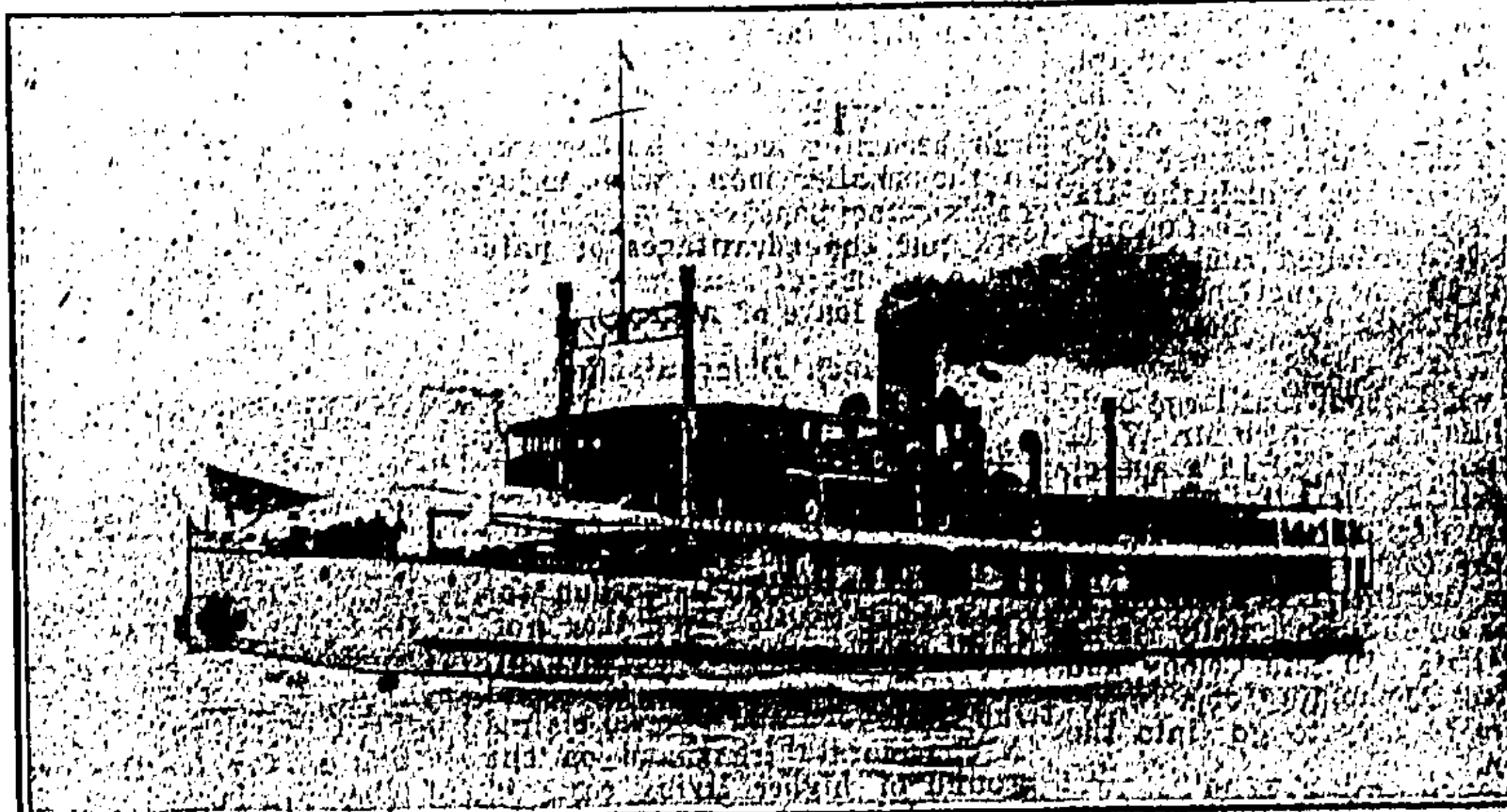
For Freight & Passage, apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
Tel. O-34 Agents.

T. S. S. "SIANG WO."

Passenger & Cargo River Steamer, built and engine at Kowloon Dock, by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for service on the Middle Yangtze Hankow-Iohang.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:-

R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



The Vaughan Library at Harrow School has received from Major J. R. Warren, an Old Harrovian, the gift of two pictures. One of them is painted in oils on millboard, and depicts the school in 1800, and the other is a crayon portrait of Lord Byron as a boy at Harrow between 1800 and 1804.
Two sailors were killed and eight badly burned by the bursting of a boiler in a trawler at Corunna.

THE HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; PEAK HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."
AND

SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."
HOTELS
LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

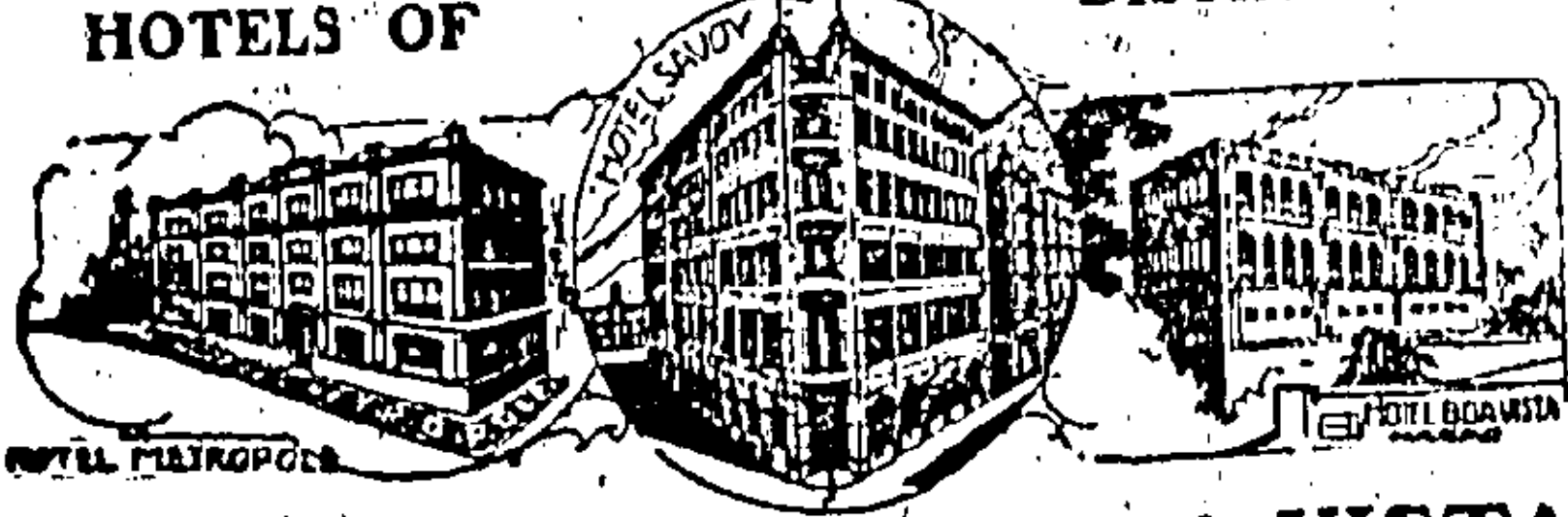
Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and Cold Water, also Telephone.

TEA DANCES:
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 p.m.
Hotel lunch meets all steamers.
(\$25 for thirty Tiffin Tickets can be had at the Office of the above Hotel).
Tel. Add: "Victoria."
Telephone C. 373.

J. H. WITCHELL,
Manager.

HOTELS OF

DISTINCTION



METROPOLE-SAVOY-BOA VISTA

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Kowloon No. 8. Tel. Address "PALACE."
Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

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KOWLOON.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Daily from \$ 5.00
Monthly from \$125.00

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Phone Nos. Cables "KOWLOTEL."
K. 608 & K. 609. Hongkong.

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Cables:—
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HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
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Grill

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Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

THE HOTEL RIVIERA

MACAO

Cable Address:—"RIVIERA, MACAO"

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LUXURIES OF MODERN HOTEL
CONSTRUCTION

THE FINAL EXPRESSION
OF COMFORT AND
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at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.

POSED AS NAVAL SURGEON.

IRISHMAN CONVICTED FOR HOSPITAL THEFT.

A MORPHIA ADDICT.

P. J. MacKay, 43 years of age, a native of Cork, Ireland, was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning with the theft of a fork, knife and spoon from St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay.

Sub-Inspector Elston, prosecuting, said the defendant had run up accounts both at the Hongkong and Palace Hotels. He was said to have been going around the town describing himself as Naval Surgeon-Lieutenant, and he had also claimed at times to be a medical officer in the American Navy. On Wednesday last he was admitted to the French Hospital, where he stayed for two days, at the end of which time he disappeared with the fork, knife and spoon, valued at \$4.

The defendant, in a statement to the Magistrate, said he had been taking morphia for the last twenty years and that was the cause of the "whole thing."

Continuing his statement, McKay claimed that he had seen four years of war service, in Mesopotamia, France and Italy, and added that he was badly gassed.

Sub-Inspector Elston stated that the defendant was in receipt of a pension from Home and he did not know whether a conviction would prejudice the pension.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or, in default, fourteen days' hard labour.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the table published on another page. Of course, if the sterling rate of the dollar should go above 2/6d., the exchange compensation table brought into force in 1920 will apply, because this latest extension is specifically designed to cover rates of the dollar below the 2/6d. rate.

Cost of Extension.

In reply to his enquiries to-day, a *Telegraph* representative was informed that it was not possible to arrive at a strictly accurate estimate of the cost of this latest extension but that an approximate calculation puts it at between \$27,000 and \$30,000 per month so long as the dollar remains between 2/- and 2/1d. Obviously, the cost will be more if the exchange value of the dollar goes down, and less if the dollar rises.

As stated above, the present arrangement is only a temporary one, pending full enquiry into the whole question of Government salaries by a specially-appointed Commission.

Plan for Local Staff.

We have received the following letter on the subject from Mr. J. P. Bryant:

"The announcement made in this morning's newspapers of a revision of the Civil Servants' salaries on a sterling basis did not come as any great surprise. It has been known now for some time that representations had been made for an increase in the salaries of officials receiving their salaries on a gold basis, and none will grudge their good fortune. On the basis of the rate of exchange now ruling, the married officers will be entitled to an increase of 12 per cent, while the single officers will receive six per cent, more in dollar equivalent of their salaries. On the principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire, ratepayers will not be so ungracious as to kick against a recommendation on which the Unofficial members of both Councils had been consulted and recommended and now sanctioned by the Secretary of State. So far so good.

"But what about that large body of Civil Servants whom Mr. W. E. L. Shenton described in a speech in Council as 'essential residents, who are employees and without whom the Colony cannot exist?' The hon. member was speaking at the time on the continually rising cost of living in this Colony and advocated the holding of a representative inquiry to go into the question.

"So far as the ratepayers are concerned, the community is entirely in the dark as to the reasons justifying an adjustment of the salaries of the 'Sterling' paid officials and at the same time withholding an increase from those earning their more modest salaries in dollars.

"On a recent public occasion I urged that the incidence of the higher cost of living in the Colony

BYE-ELECTION AT SHEFFIELD.

CONSERVATIVES HOLD HALLAM.

6,000 FEWER VOTERS GO TO THE POLL.

TREND OF ELECTIONS.

London, July 16.

The result was declared to-day of the last of the five bye-elections caused by the King's Birthday Honours, the retirement of the Right Hon. Mr. J. H. Whiteley as Speaker and the appointment of Major General Sir F. H. Sykes as Governor of Bombay.

This was in the Hallam Division of Sheffield, where Major General Sykes had held the seat in the Conservative interest. The result was:

Mr. L. W. Smith (Cons.) 9,417
Mr. C. R. Flynn (Lab.) 5,393
Mr. J. B. Jobham (Lib.) 2,715

Con. majority 4,024

The Conservatives thus retain the seat, though by a reduced majority.

Fewer Voters.

At the General Election, Major General Sykes polled 15,146 votes, and Mr. E. Sackgrave (Labour) 8,807. There was then no Liberal candidate.

Compared with the General Election, the poll was much smaller, there being 6,728 fewer votes registered. The Conservatives polled 6,023 less, whilst the Labour vote decreased by 3,414.

Reuter.

The Candidates.

The successful candidate, Mr. Louis William Smith, is one of Lincolnshire's foremost engineers and forgesmaster, and his extensive industrial interests have brought him into close touch with the steel and allied trades. Hence he is able to bring expert knowledge to the problems with which industrial Sheffield is concerned.

Mr. Flynn, the Labour nominee, is from Gateshead-on-Tyne. He is organizer of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

Mr. Jobham, the Liberal candidate, was formerly editor of the *Westminster Gazette*.

The four bye-elections preceding that at Hallam resulted in the Conservatives retaining Epsom and Holborn, Labour gaining Halifax and Liberals recapturing Carmarthen.

Bye-Election Analysis.

Hallam is the 49th bye-election since the General Election, and the following Party figures of losses and gains make interesting reading:

	No.	Gains.	Losses.	Change.
Cons.	1	11	25	
Labour	9	1	6	
Liberal	5	3	3	

The only Conservative gain was at the Combined University bye-election at the expense of the Liberals, while the only Labourite loss was North Southwark to the Liberals.

The popular and well-known surgeon of Macao, Dr. Jose Castano Soares, is passing through Hongkong on his return to Macao from home leave. Dr. Soares is looking extremely well after his visit to Europe. Dr. Soares is returning to the Portuguese Colony alone, his wife and family remaining in Portugal for the present.

was becoming more burdensome to the smaller men who enjoy neither the benefit of free quarters nor the advantages of paid passages out of and back to the Colony on leave of absence.

Two Much Discrimination.

"If the Unofficial members of Council have thought fit to recommend an increase of salaries to Government employees earning their salaries on a gold basis, curiosity impels the question for what good reason have they not, in all equity, pleaded for men of, and engaged in, the Colony and who have good and special claims to considerate treatment on the ground of higher living costs in Hongkong with a diminishing value in the purchasing power of the silver dollar?

"There has been far too much discrimination in the past of the local men, and always to their disadvantage, and the sooner this inequality is done away with, the better will the Colony become from an economic no less than from a social point of view."

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN CANTON.

KEEN CELEBRATIONS.

Shameen, July 16.

Saturday was observed as a bank holiday in Canton, in honour of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, the French National Day.

A naval and military parade was held in front of the French Consulate at 10.45 a.m., consisting of troops from Infanterie Coloniale (Canton Detachment) and sailors from the French gunboats Argus and Vigilante, under the command of M. Danjou, the French Consul.

At 11 o'clock, M. Danjou, the French Consul, held a reception at the Consulate. Amongst a very large gathering of foreign and Chinese friends were Mr. J. F. Brennan, H. B. M. Consul-General; Mr. Douglas Jenkins, Consul-General for the United States of America; Mr. de la Costa, Consul-General for Portugal; Mr. Morita, Consul-General for Japan; Dr. Crull, Consul-General for Germany; consular representatives of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland; Mr. Chu Chao-shin, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Fong Shek-man, Minister of Finance; Mr. Gaston Wang, Chief of Staff to General Chan Ming-shu; Dr. Ferguson, Commissioner of Customs; Major Olivecrona, Director of the Board of Conservancy; and Mr. L. Henry, Commissioner of the Post Office. M. Danjou proposed the toast "The President."

From 12.30 to 2 p.m. members of the French community were "at home" to their foreign friends in the Canton Club.

In the afternoon, athletic sports and games were held in the French gardens for the sailors and soldiers.

The day concluded with a very successful ball held in the French Consulate from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m., which was attended by practically all the members of the foreign community.—Our Own Correspondent.

MARINE COURT.

FIRST CASES SINCE THURSDAY.

The first cases since Thursday last, were heard at the Marine Court this morning, before Commr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., when a number of junk masters and mistresses were charged with breaches of Harbour Regulations. All pleaded guilty.

For anchoring in the Southern Fairway, thereby causing an obstruction, one master and three mistresses were fined \$10, with the usual alternative, despite the plea of one defendant that, being close to the Junk Anchorage, she did not consider an obstruction had been caused.

Five masters of cargo boats, who stated that they were waiting for cargoes to be conveyed to Yau-mai, were mulcted in the same sum and alternative.

Kwok Kan, the master of a passenger boat, charged with making fast to the s.s. *Telenachus* whilst that vessel was under way, without permission of the Commanding Officer on July 17, stated that he was taking the steward ashore to get provisions, as, owing to the typhoon signal being up, it was necessary to get food quickly for the preparation of breakfast.

Defendant handed up a letter, which it is understood related to the use of the boat for taking a wire to the buoy, but the man himself stated that he was not engaged at the time, and this was corroborated by the police officer conducting the case.

Replying to further questions by his Worship, the accused said the steward had called him alongside. It was pointed out by the Bench that the steward had caused him to commit a breach of the law, and a fine of \$5 was inflicted.

"LUXURY" TELEGRAMS.

HOW MONEY IS COLLECTED IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, June 16.

On June 1 the system of "luxury" telegrams was inaugurated by the Hungarian postal authorities, with the object of collecting money for the prevention of tuberculosis.

The "luxury" telegram consists of an artistically designed sheet of paper on which congratulations and birthday and Christmas messages sent by wire will be delivered for an extra sum of fifty fillers, of which twenty fillers go to the post-office and thirty fillers to the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The idea is said to be copied from Sweden, where large sums have been collected and devoted to the fight against tuberculosis.

THE WINSOME STAR OF "7th HEAVEN" IN HER FIRST COMEDY PICTURE!

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS



The Amusing Adventures of Two Sisters in Their Hectic Fight for Existence, Coupled with a Plot in High Finance Between Two Wealthy Business Men!

With

GLENN TRYON-BEN BARD

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20.

The Story of a Woman's Revenge!



MAE MURRAY

IN

"CIRCE THE ENCHANTRESS"

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Intermission 2.30 & 7.15.

THRILLS AND SPILLS IN

an exciting picture of the fur!

MARIAN NIXON

ROBERT AGNEW

and OTIS HARLAN

in



DOWN THE STRETCH

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.